PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
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Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
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The Bombay Gazette.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1905. Saturday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons
21st Oct.	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
28th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
4th Nov.	PENINSULAR	5284	BRITANNIA	6325
11th "	MOLDAVIA	10000	.....	.....
18th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
25th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
2nd Dec.	PENINSULAR	5284	CHINA	7912
9th "	MOOLTAN	10000	.....	.....
16th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA	10509
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
30th "	PENINSULAR	5284	MACEDONIA	10512
1906				
6th Jan.	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....
13th Jan	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6592
20th "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
27th "	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
3rd Feb.	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
17th "	CHINA	7913	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5284	BRITANNIA	6325
3rd Mar.	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
10th "	ORIENTAL	5284	MOLDAVIA	10000
17th "	MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
24th "	PENINSULAR	5284	MONGOLIA	10000
31st "	PERSIA	7951	.....	.....
7th Apl.	ORIENTAL	5284	MOOLTAN	10000
14th "	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st "	PENINSULAR	5284	MARMORA	10509
28th "	CHINA	7912	.....	.....
5th May	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6592
12th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	.....
19th "	PENINSULAR	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	.....	.....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

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Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
AUSTRALIEN	6,626	Verron	2nd Nov. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Florenzo	30th Nov. "
YARRA	4,248	Seiller	28th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,876	Schmitz	11th Nov. 1905.
DUMBEA	5,916	Boyer	9th Dec. 1905.

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Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer	Tons	Sailing	Date	Time.	Route,—via.
LINGA	2170	Mon.	23 Oct.	9 a.m.	P'Bunder & Cutch.
LAMA	2170	Tues.	24 Oct.	5 p.m.	Kathiawar Ports
DUMRA	1700	Thurs.	26 Oct.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie
LHASA	2170	Fri	27 Oct.	8 a.m.	(direct.)

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "BULIMBA," 2,860 tons, on MONDAY, 23rd Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 26th Oct., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 3,000 tons, on or about 8th Nov. calling at Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "NEVASA," 2,993 tons, on or about 21st October.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand, apply to:—

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THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORTSAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	To sail on
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Moser	4,119	1st Dec. "
IMPERATRIX.	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
GISELA	G. Damianovich	1,983	28th Oct. 1905
† PRINCIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	5th Nov. "
† SILESIA	L. de Stabile	6,000	5th Dec. "
† TRIESTE	A. D. Mastrugio	5,095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

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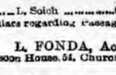
Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail or about
NIPPON	L. Soich	6,316	26th Oct.

For further particulars regarding passages.
Apply to
L. FONDA, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 54, Church Gate Street,
Fort, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE.



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Bombay to Marseilles ... Rs. 325

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Return to London via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 920.
Return Tickets are available for two years.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamer	Captain	Tonnage.	Date.	Year
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	4th	Nov.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborn, R.N.R.	5124	25th	Nov.
SCINDIA	Shaft) Abray	5106	9th	Dec.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	23rd	Dec.
BRITANNIA	G. R. Garrick	3200	31st	Jan.
CIRCASSIA	Alex Haig	6716	8th	Feb

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by a B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess, or for any other information regarding Passage, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

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THE NICETY OF YOUR DRESSING TABLE.
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New Cherub pattern Hair brush Tray	120 0
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New Cherub " Comb "	64 8
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New Art " " "	17 0
Embossed Pin Boxes	26 0
" Silver Top, glass case pin boxes	28 0
Silver mounted hair pin Stand, new	5 8
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" " 4 " Lighter	21 0
" " 9 " "	21 0
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Glove Stretch, Shoe lift, shoe and glove button hooks	18 0
Curling Tongs, button hook and shoe lift	24 0
Hair brush and Comb, Powder box, and tooth brush, plain	16 0
2 Hair Brushes, hand mirror, comb and 2 cloth brushes embossed edge or perfectly plain...	40 0
	210 0

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INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF
THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.
WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS
Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to
AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE
SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Payable at death, or in 15 years.	[illegible]	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	43 8	36 6	30 7	94 5	47 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 [illegible]	37 [illegible]	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 12	37 [illegible]	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 [illegible]	38 [illegible]	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 [illegible]	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 13	65 4	48 9	39 3	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 8	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 13	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 4	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 0	39 11	66 1	50 9	41 15	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 [illegible]	36
37	33 6	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 13	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 12	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 3	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 12	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 2	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 3	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 0	46 3	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 6	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 12	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 803 only instead of Rs. 1,000,

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life,

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 33-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended,

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other symptoms of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting drains, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S.S. "IMPERATRIX," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS, landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 7 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MacFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey Damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven Days after the discharge of the Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven Days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

L. FONDA,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Co.

LOST

SCRIP FOR SHARE No. 216 in Kohinoor Mills, Co. in name of SHIRINBAI N. BUNSHAW, with 2 Dividend Warrants for Rs. 30 and Rs. 15 between Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row and Bank of Bombay, Finder bringing same to HORMASJI P. DUBASH, care of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom & Co will be REWARDED.

POONA 12TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 28TH OCTOBER 1905.

OWNERS are REMINDED that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 23rd October, 1905.

By Order,
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. P. T. C.

Poona, 18th October, 1905.

MAHABLESHWAR.

NOTICE TO MOTORISTS.

VISITORS going to MAHABLESHWA by MOTOR CARS are REMINDED that Motoring is not PERMITTED on the Hill and that Cars are only allowed to proceed to their destination on arrival and to leave it for the purpose of going down after a bona-fide visit.

J. B. JAMESON, MAJOR, I.M.S.
Superintendent of Mahableshwar.

Mahableshwar, 13th October, 1905.

LIFE INSURANCE.

EVERY MAN IN INDIA SHOULD read the below extract from the financial Supplement of the "Times," dated 21st instant. NEVER ONCE throughout his career as an adviser on life insurance has Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, F.C.S., read, recommended an American Office or placed a Policy with one. The opinion expressed in the below extract absolutely endorses views which Mr. HENDERSON has consistently expressed, as can be proved by his records. Mr. HENDERSON advises available on his conditions without charge, and his conditions will be sent on application. 42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

EXTRACT FROM THE "TIMES."

"Whatever scandals may be revealed by the present Insurance inquiry, there can hardly be any doubt as to the vagueness of the three great American Companies known here—Equitable, New York Life, and the Mutual of New York—to meet the face value of all contracts. "Bonuses" or "dividends" are in another category altogether, and may very probably be MUCH IMPAIRED.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE OF BRIDGE COLUMNS OR CAST IRON SCRAP.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office at Church Gate Street, Bombay, up to 12 noon, on November 6th, 1905, Tenders for the PURCHASE of the whole or any portion of CAST IRON SEGMENTS forming 20 columns or Bridge piers, 12 feet diar.; at base and 6'-9" at top, now lying at Colaba Wharf and Weighing 800 tons. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel, Bombay. The Segments will be found to be excellent C. I. scrap for foundry purposes. A deposit of Rs. 500 must accompany each Tender, which will be forfeited if the Tenderer does not pay for and remove all the material for which his Tender has been accepted by December 15th, 1905.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Chief Storekeeper.

Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel,
Bombay, 18th October, 1905.

THE undersigned Government Contractors and Dealers are prepared to enter into arrangements for the PURCHASE or SUPPLY of BUFF and COW HIDES and SKINS in wholesale lots.

NORONHA and HALIM,
Cawnpore.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator-General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge:—

ELIZABETH LINDFIELD, late of Poona European Inhabitant.
E. O. MAWSON, late Executive Engineer, 1st Grade Public Works Department, Nasik.
CHARLES GULLAND, late Executive Engineer, Nara in the Sind District.
PERCIVAL HOOD PUNNETT, late Lieutenant Royal Field Artillery, Poona.
CHITAPA VENKAPA, late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant.
BADAN AYAZUDIN KHEMKER, late of Bombay Mahomedan Pilgrim.
HERBERT ORMEY MANSON, late Lieutenant 108th Infantry, Mhow.
BERNARD HEWETT, late Manager, Bank of Bengal, Bombay.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the above-named estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the Undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the Undersigned within one month from the date of this advertisement as the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and no claim received after that period will not be recognised.

J. SANDERS SLATER,
Administrator-General.

Administrator-General's Office,
Town Hall, Bombay, the 2nd day of October, 1905.

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

The BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY is prepared for Despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, containing, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

Annual Subscription (in advance) ..... Rs. 12
Price (including postage to Europe), Rs. 15
Single Copy ..... As. 8

"Bombay Gazette" Office, 121, Meadow Street.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited and will be received up to MONDAY, the 13th November, 1905, for the SUPPLY of the following Stores required for 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1906:—

I. Miscellaneous Stores, mostly of country produce and manufactures.
II. Oils, Waste and Tallow.
III. Stationery.
IV. Uniform Clothing.

2. Tenders must be submitted on printed forms of Tender-er's Schedule which can be obtained from the Storekeeper, Hubli, for Items I and II; from the Auditor, Dharwar, for Item III and from the Traffic Manager, Dharwar, for Item IV, on payment of Annas 8 per copy.

3. The Company's specification and conditions under which the contracts will be let are attached to each form of Tender-er's Schedule.

4. In tendering for Items I and II, prices over S. M. Railway Will be regulated by the Schedule of Rates of Railway Hubli, for inspection of samples, some of which have been changed and some new ones have been adopted. Any further information required can be obtained from the officials concerned.

5. Tenders should be addressed to the Agent, S. M. Railway, at Dharwar, in sealed covers superscribed.

"Tender for Miscellaneous Stores,"
"Tender for Oils, etc."
"Tender for Stationery,"
"Tender for Clothing,"

as the case may be.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

7. The Tenders will be opened in the Office of the Agent of the S. M. Railway Company, on TUESDAY, the 14th November, 1905, at noon.

Agent's Office Dharwar, 12th October, 1905.

ROYAL VISIT ILLUMINATION.

MORE than 50,000 Ratnagar Patent Globe Glasses of Various Colours to sell or let or are in stock for the occasion at moderate charges.

H. H. JI YUSUF GLASSWALA & SONS,
283, Bhaji Pala Lane,
Abdul Rahman Street, Bombay.

TO MARINE ENGINEERS.

SOTHERN'S MARINE ENGINEERING COLLEGE,
59, Bridge St., Glasgow.
PRINCIPAL—J. W. SOTHERN, M.I.E.S.,
Practical Engineer and Draughtsman.

ENGINEERS who intend competing for BOARD of TRADE CERTIFICATES can be supplied with the following on remitting £1-5-0 to above address:

1 Complete set Arithmetical Papers and Solutions
1 " Drawing Cards with "Instructions and "Statements."
Copy "Elementary Questions and Answers."
" Verbal Notes and Sketches."

Part of the above money will be allowed to those who on going home, join our classes previous to going up for examination.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO., having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.

Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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SUBSCRIBERS who have not yet been SUPPLIED with the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" through the Cosmopolitan Library can obtain it by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 2nd Floor, Fort or the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it.—MA OOKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS:—We are now showing an excellent and choice selection of E.P. Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, Table and Bel Linens, Cretonnes, etc. Inspection invited. M. BRESSLAUER & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

PETROL MOTOR CAR BRAND.—Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD., Bombay, Agents:—FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY and Co., 8 Messrs. SULEBHOY TYEBJEE and SONS' Premises Dalal Lane, Fort.

COMFORTABLE HOME, in a healthy part of Belgium offered to young children of parents abroad, special care, home comforts. Terms Moderate. Address, Mlle NIKEL Masnuy-St, Belgium.

PIANOFORTE LESSONS.—A LADY holding a LICENTIATE DIPLOMA from the Royal Academy of Music, London, is desirous of taking a few more PUPILS. Apply care of SEYMOUR DOVE & Co., Esplanade Road.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Rooms airy and commodious with bath rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 3-8-0 to 4-0-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly boarders and families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a specialty.—Apply to the MANAGER.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PROFITABLE BARGAINS.—Come one! Come all!! Inspect our fresh consignment consisting of all kinds of Perfumery Oilman's Stores, Teas, all kinds of Patent medicines, Eau-de-Cologne, Perfumed and medicated Soap, Jams, Jellies, etc., etc. Rogers and Gallet Co.'s best assorted 3 bottle cases of Perfumes of the Butter Fly, Dragon Fly, Miss Flirt, Bouquet Chrysanthene at special challenge prices. Do not Monetize lose this special opportunity. Manockjee Patel 70, Parsee Bazaar Street, Opposite Bengali's Girls' School, Bombay.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!! TEA!!!!—MANJHA TEA COMPANY LTD., Darjeeling, (Terai). Wants wholesale and Retail customers for Pure Teas, Rate per lb retail at the factory:—Fine very Brown Orange Pekoe, As. 14; Orange Pekoe, As. 12; Pekoe, As. 10; Unsorted Tea, As. 8; Pekoe Souchong, As. 6; Pekoe Fanning, As. 5; and Pekoe Dust, As. 4. Lowest quantity sent 5 lbs of one or different qualities. Special quotations for large quantities (wholesale). Apply to SECRETARY: Manjha Tea Co., Ltd., Darjeeling.

SOMETHING NEW IN BOMBAY.—PORTRAIT PAINTING in oils on Photographs looks as good as canvas. RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have secured the services of a Special European Artist who is an expert in this class of painting, and has done plenty of work for the Royalty at Home. Terms nearly half the usual in this style. Please come and inspect a few samples & satisfy yourself.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

FOR BUSINESS PEOPLE.—Cotton, and Wool, and Factory Business, Upcountry.—WANTS POST as Manager, or Assistant in any, Buying Cotton, Wheat, Seeds and other Exportation Articles, Working Factories, Pressing and Ginning, Jute Fibre, Oil, and such other Mills. Have served for over 20 Twenty years, as Agent in charge, European Firms, Erected, and Dismantled Factories, Proficient to advise on new Stations, and improved Management, with other Industries and latest Machineries. Highest Testimonials. Address, "COTTON" care of "Bombay Gazette."

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co, Bombay.

WANTED FOREIGNERS who want to learn English to talk and write. Hindustani also taught. Terms moderate. Attendance at house any time during day. Apply to Box No. 1234, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire Inspection respectfully invited.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy servants of all denominations supplied. The citizens and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable high Class Domestic Servants. Patronised by the officers in the services, Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Only First Class Cooks and Ashmedan servants, for whom we guarantee, Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, 8-0 Madras Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1875.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanscrit Synonyms, by Sarat Chandra Das, late Head-Master, Girls' Normal and Hindi Schools of the Government of Bengal, by Graham Sanver, M. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

A BOON TO SUFFERING HUMANITY. SURGERY SUPERSEDED.—SURGERY not needed, as all Thorough Cures for Hydrocele, Hernia, Elephantiasis, Piles, Fistula, with its horrible and maddening agonies, and all sorts of Reddhin and Scrotum diseases, Fatty or wasty parts of the Body in which a daily flesh 4 to 6 inches certain after 15 days treatment Rheumatism, Gout, Paralysis, Spermatorrhœa, Sterility, Diabetes, Dyspepsia, Nasal complaints, Leprosy and all sorts of malignant diseases are thoroughly cured by infallible and harmless vegetable medicines. Apply Dr. BALKRISHNA N. JOSHI, of Bonares, Tardeo Bridge, near Tram Terminus, Motiwala Chawl, Tardeo, Bombay.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes:—"Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out of order and as far as the mechanical exceptions is concerned they are the best in the world.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL 150° sold and of STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kon. and Co., Ltd., and Messrs. Phipps and Co., Ltd., at Rs. 8-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 8-4 per case, at Bandora.

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 125° Fire Test Oil, Imported by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagon.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of postage; English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including postage.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette" Office.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinary & His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition,—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3. To subscribers in Bombay Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

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Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

4, WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.

This is a condition (or disease) to which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—a break-down, as it were, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for they are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more prominent being sleeplessness, sense of prostration or weariness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, what alone is absolutely essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY

to throw off these morbid feelings, and experience proves that as night succeeds the day this may be more certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3

than by any other known combination. So surely as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, will the shattered health be restored,

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE RELIGHTED UP AFRESH,

and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful restorative is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste—suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex, and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility, that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this never-failing, restorative essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that had preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of human ailments.

THERAPION is sold by Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, ENGULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses:—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims
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NATH. JOHNSTON & SONS.	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE, Lo.	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co,	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS,	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN, SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG.	Worms.
O. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR.	Côte d'Or
ACKERMANN—LAURANCE.	Saumur.
ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL.	Budapesth.
R. SCHLUMBERGER.	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
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WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen
MACKENZIE BROS.	Rossbire.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
E. CUSENIER & CIE.	Marseilles
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY.

LAWSON'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

Justly noted for its age, softness, Mellowness, and fine Character. Strongly recommended to all who desire a good Whisky.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS.

NOTICE.

CHARLES DAY & CO.,
LONDON,
ARE THE SOLE EXPORT BOTTLING AGENTS FOR
JOHN JAMESON & SON'S
WHISKEY.

And on each label must be found the following Notice and Signature,

"In order that Consumers may feel assured of genuineness, we would request attention to this our special Export Label, and to our Trade Mark and Name on Corks, Capsules and Cases, also to age mark.

John Jameson & Son Ltd.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to be impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVER

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SOURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS,
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 13, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor*, the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can with the utmost confidence recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR . . .

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs.50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years and given entire satisfaction, and I recommend it to my friends as the best and economical and easy going Machine. Government of Maharashtra

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, Ltd.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND.....£525,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay	Mombasa
Karrachee,	Rangoon,	Nowara Eliya.	Nairobi
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
Acting Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapore	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE GORAKHPUR BANK, LD.,

GORAKHPUR

ESTABLISHED 1895

Authorized Capital..... Rs. 3,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... " 90,000
Shares of Rs. 100 each are available at Rs. 120,
Dividend declared at Rs. 9 per cent. p. a.

Banking business of every description transacted.

Deposits received in Fixed and Prudential accounts and interest paid half yearly.

For Rules of business, etc., apply to

MAHADEVA PRASAD,
MANAGER AND SECRETARY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND.. " 9,940,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... " 800,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London,	Shanghai,	Port Arthur,	Kobe,
Lyons,	Hongkong,	Mukden,	Osaka,
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Honolulu,	Newchang,	Tsoling,	Bombay.

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The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS, FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ..... $ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ..... $ 8,500,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
JAMES MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALKER, Esq.
A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.
C. S. ADDIS Esqr. }

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AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	KOBE,	RANGOON
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SAN FRANCISCO,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY, Acting Agent
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

60 PAGE ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.
Wholesale Prices, Cycles, Motors, Accessories. 5,000 new and second-hand cycles entirely in stock. Cycles from 20s., B.S.A. and Enfield machines. Motor cycle bargains offered. Agencies invited. Send for List Free.
FREE TO CYCLISTS
Every Accessory. Frames, Tyres, Wheels, &c. 50 per cent. less than other makers.
Wanliss & Co., Weston-s-Mare, England.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT, AND SUMMARY OF TRADE

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—
A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.
Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904 respectively.
Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarns into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1897 and 1904, respectively.
Rate List and Index of Cargo.
List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.
Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance...Rs. 10,
Single Copy ..... As. 12,

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.
The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, tremors, and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, frightful dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten the life of many, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Dimness of Sight, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

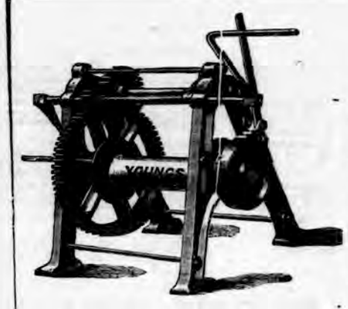
Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the subject causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. Lewis, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' Medicines.

Sold by TREACHER & Co. Ltd., Bombay, Byculla, Poona.



YOUNGS

A LADY TYPIST.

Offers Real Help—

Our Readers continue to show extraordinary interest in the series of Opinions and Experiences of the People which appear here at short intervals, and we are assured by numberless correspondents that the information is an invaluable help to them. Practical evidence of the utility of these Opinions is contained in a letter received from Miss O. E. W., a Lady Typist, who writes from Aston Manor. Miss W. says that she was compelled to give up business owing to nervous collapse resulting from overwork. Failing to obtain relief from her doctor, and noticing *how Universal is the belief in Phosferine*, she decided to try the effect of the renowned Tonic. The immediate and permanent relief which followed the administration of Phosferine enabled Miss W. to resume her business almost at once, and so grateful is the young lady that she offers to help in every possible way to make known the remarkable and unfailing curative properties of Phosferine.

And Wants it Known.

Miss O. E. W.——, Aston Manor, writes:—"It gives me great pleasure to be able to testify to the excellence of your wonderful nerve remedy Phosferine. I have derived infinite benefit from the use of it, and have recommended it to many of my friends. I suffered very severely with my nerves for some considerable time, and I am glad to say that through the aid of Phosferine I am decidedly better and shall certainly do my best to make it more widely known. I had suffered for some time with verysevere pains in my head. I went to the doctor but got little or no relief and was induced to try Phosferine, which I did with most satisfactory results. I have taken three bottles and feel quite myself again, in fact, decidedly better than I have felt for at least 12 months." I am a Typist and find it exceedingly trying to the Nerves. During the heaviest week I had since I have been to business (which is just over four years) my nerves suddenly gave way without any warning whatever. I had to give up business for some time and could not bear to hear anyone speak or move. It was the most horrible experience I have ever had, but in future I shall know what remedy to try. Allow me to again express my very high opinion of Phosferine and assure you that I shall always recommend it to my friends."—Feb. 14, 1905.

The Royal Example.

Phosferine is used by the Royal Families of Europe which, in plain language, means that every user of Phosferine knows and feels that the Tonic is commended by the greatest living Physicians.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Nerve Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR Lassitude, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Backache, Mental Exhaustion, Brain-Fag, Premature Decay, Nervous Debility, Sleeplessness, Influenza, and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family, H.I.M. the Empress of Russia, H.M. the King of Greece, H.M. the Queen of Roumania, H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia, H.I.H. the Grand Duchess Olga of Russia. And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Propts., Ashton & Parson's 17, Farringdon Rd., London, Eng. Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c. The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

TEAS,
Fragrant and refreshing.
COFFEES,
Fresh and
Stimulating.
LIPTON, Ltd.
WHISKIES.
Perfection.
PROVISIONS,
always fresh and
good alike.

PANDIT D. GOPALACHARY'S AYURVEDIC PLAGUE REMEDIES

A POSITIVE cure for all sorts of Plague Fevers and Buboes.

Haimadipannakam, mixture for all kinds of Plague Fever, in 2 sizes, Price Re. 1 and 10 Ans.

Satadhouta Ghritam, to be rubbed over the Plague Bubo, in 2 sizes, Price As. 12 and 8.

Testimonials.

The Under-Secretary to the Government of Mysore, Mr. Anantaswamy Rao, says: "I found the mixture miraculously efficacious."

The Dt. Forest Officer, Gordon Hadfield Esq., Ooty, says: "Out of 40 plague cases I treated, 37 got all right. These medicines were most excellent and efficacious."

Robert Bake, Esq, Kullakamby, writes on 13-6-04: "..... The ointment has the effect of dissolving the bubo, which is a great boon where medical aid is not procurable....."

Numerous other testimonials.

All other Ayurvedic medicines always in stock. Catalogue of medicines post free on application.

Pandit D. Gopalacharlu, Ayurvedic Doctor and Senior Physician, S. K. P. D., Hospital; Professor, S. K. P. D., Ayurvedic College, Madras; and Examiner, Mysore Ayurveda Vidvat Examinations.

THE MADRAS
AYURVEDIC LABORATORY.
58, Govindappa Naick Street, Madras.

Loudest, Largest and Best Chime bell made.
Size: 3½ inches.
SEABROOK BROS., 32, 33, 34, Feather-stone Street, London, E. C.

"I have derived benefit from your ACORIDINE," (Sd.) Mrs. B.

"My long standing Dyspepsia yielded to the regular use of Your Acoridine." (Sd.) D. D. A.

AN infallible Indigestion Cure,
CURES chronic, Indigestion and Dyspepsia
OF the worst type known
RAPIDLY, radically and certainly,
IF you are a victim to this direful complaint
DO not wait till to-morrow; send for a bottle now
ITS effects will surprise you; there is
NOTHING to equal it
EVEN in confirmed cases.

Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
BEYNON & CO.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
55, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further extensions and renovations.
Rooms airy and commodious
with Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

FEVER DROPS. As. 4
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
The BEST and CHEAPEST
Remedy for all FEVERS.

BLOOD PURIFYING SOLUTION. Re. 1
(PROF. GAJJAR'S FORMULA)
For poor or IMPURE BLOOD.
Strongly recommended for
SYPHILITIC TROUBLES,

SHARMA'S INKS.
Equal to the best Imported INKS, but CHEAPER. For Prices Samples Apply to
The SUPERINTENDENT,
INK LABORATORY, Girgaum, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS.
A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' fame. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists throughout the world.

NOVELS.
THE NEWEST Rs. 2-4.
THE HUNDRED DAYS. By Max Pemberton.
A WAIF'S PROGRESS. By Rhoda Broughton.
THE PATIENT MAN. By Percy White.
KNOCK AT A VENTURE. By Eden Phillpotts.
THE HOUSEHOLD OF PETER. By Rosa N. Carey.
AN ACT IN A BACKWATER. By F. F. Benson.
THE FERRYMAN. By Helen Mathers.
THE PASSPORT. By Richard Bagot.
ROSE O' THE RIVER, By Kate D. Wiggin.
THE CHARIOTS OF THE LORD. By Joseph Hocking.
THE QUAKERESS. By Max Adeler.
A SON OF THE SEA. By F. I. Bullen.
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THE HARVEST OF LOVE. By C Rangar-Gull.
CAPTAIN AMYAS. By Dolf Wyllarde.
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A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Bombay mails of the 7th inst., arrived at Brindisi, to-day.

SECURITIES—
2 1-2 per cnt. Consols ..... 28S 11-16 = unchanged
3 do. Ilentes ..... 99 1-4 = do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan ..... £104 = do
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ..... £65 3-4 = do

SILVER—
Spot in London ..... 28 3-4 = + 1-16
2 months Bar ..... 28 1-4 = + 1-16
Spot in New York ..... 62 1-4 = + 1-8

EXCHANGES—
Paris cheques ..... 25 17 = + 1-2
Berlin ,, ... 20 45 1-2 = + 1-2
New York Demand ..... 4 86 3-8 = unchanged

DISCOUNTS—
Bank of England ..... 4 per cent = do
3 months sight Bank bills ... 4 per cent = do
6 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 3 7-8 per cent = 1-8
3 ,, ,, Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 per cent = unchanged
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills ..... 4 3-8 per cent = do

INTEREST—
Day to day loans ..... 3 1-4 per cent = do
7 day market loans ..... 3 5-8 per cent = do
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £100,000

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 10 2 1-4 Oct. done quiet

RAPESEED—
Brown 37 O-N done

LINSEED—
Linseed Hold 33 1-4 O-N done

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

ARRIVAL—
Steamer—Ernest Simons.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed steady. East Indian dull. Manchester steady. Total Sales 10,000. Spot 5·40 plus 13. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 7 13-16. Sold on speculation and for export 1,000. Imports nil. Futures closed steady.

Oct-Nov.	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan.
5·34	5·36	5·39
+12	+11	+11
Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-Apl.
5·42	5·44	5·46
+12	+12	+12
Apl-May	May-June	June-July
5·48	5·50	5·51
+12	+12	+12

Receipts at U S Ports 48,000
Do last year 64,000
Exports to Great Britain ..... nil
Do. do Continent 17,000

IN NEW YORK—
Spot ..... 17·25+25
Futures, month of Dec ..... 9·33+11
Do do. March ..... 10·21 +12 } a

a Advanced owing to reports of crop damage and to support by New Orleans bull party.

IN NEW ORLEANS—
Spot ..... 9 7-8 +1-8
Futures, month of Jan ..... 10·03+13
Do, do. April ..... 10·22+17
Tone at close ..... steady

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 24 hours, ending at 6 p.m. on Thursday, 19th Oct. 1905 :—

Cotton	586 bales.
Wheat	15,217 cwts.
Linseed	249 do
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,020 do
Gingellyseed	2,975 do
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	12 do
Castorseed	4,633 do
Rice	3,422 do
Myrabolams	nil
Cottonseed	1,922 do
Mowraseed	2,006 do
Gram	5,774 do
Joowar	712 do
Maize	nil

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.
Gold Bullion, Rs. 1,53,000
Gold Coin, Rs. 1,20,000
Ex s s Peninsular from London

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, Oct. 20.

THERE has again been moderately heavy rain in the Southern part of the Peninsular where prospects have greatly improved during the current month, but in the North, where rain is urgently wanted, a continuation of the drought prevails. Reports from the Punjab and Rajputana, and parts of the United Provinces are unsatisfactory, but the cold weather is setting in there and the usual winter rains should soon alleviate the distress. Throughout the Central Provinces and the Berars advices of growing crops are all good. In the Deccan and Khandeish rain is required, and during the past few days heavy showers are reported in some parts. In Guzerat and Kathiawar the weather is cloudy and rain would greatly benefit the growing crops in those districts. A cyclonic disturbance is forming off the West Coast, and this may, in the course of the next few days, give rain in the North and intervening districts.

The Diwalli holidays take place at the end of next week and business, as usual is slack in Bombay. Arrivals of produce into the port continue limited. The money market remains easy locally, but is firm on the Calcutta side. Rupee Paper declined a little in the week, but there has since been a slight reaction. It is to be noted that Council Bill allotments are almost double the amount of those allotted at this time last year. Calcutta still absorbs by far the larger bulk of the allotments.

COTTON.

Early in the week the market declined and the Bear element predominated. The past two days the Bulls are again in evidence and prices have jumped upwards. The market is extremely sensitive and is evidently influenced to some extent by the daily Government weather reports. We have heard nothing further of any frost scares, and each day of mild weather is at this juncture, so much in favour of the outturn. The crop movement, meanwhile, is not so heavy as it has been lately and at the lower level of prices recently touched the demand has apparently increased. Quotations have steadily declined since the beginning of this month and a reaction is quite due.

The following are the daily closing quotations for Spot Middling Americans in Liverpool and New York since our last mail report.

	Liverpool.	New York.
Oct.	13th...5·32	10·10
,,	14th...5·30	10·10
,,	16th...5·31	9·95
,,	17th...5·26	9·85
,,	18th...5·27	10·00
,,	19th...5·40	10·25

In New Orleans spot cotton remained at 9 3/4 cents for some days and closes at 9 7/8.

The following are the daily closing quotations for futures, Liverpool, Dec. Jan. and New York December.

	Liverpool.	New York.
[Oct.	13th...5·32	9·78
,,	14th...5·29	9·77
,,	16th...5·26	9·60
,,	17th...5·28	9·58
,,	18th...5·28	9·82
,,	19th...5·39	9·93

Our local market has been more or less stagnant throughout the week. Quotations have advanced, but the enquiry, both from mills and exporters, is limited, and the transactions reported are chiefly of a speculative nature, being largely confined to bazaar dealers. Arrivals in our market will probably increase to some extent soon after the Diwalli, but in the meanwhile receipts are very small and the season has hardly commenced yet. Crop prospects from almost all directions continue to be very good and should some rain now fall in Broach and Dholleria districts, the present favorable conditions will be greatly improved.

The following is the Official report issued by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bombay, on the cotton crop of this Presidency,

(NOTE.—On the average of the five years ending 1903-04, the area under cotton in the British Territory included in the forecast has represented some 25·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.)

(Estimates up to 1st October.)

A.—Late Districts (Gujarat, Karnatak and Sind).

Sowings unfinished in Karnatak. Hence information incomplete. But further extension unlikely under present scanty rainfall. Total area 32 lakhs of acres, 42 per cent, over last year's area and 25 per cent. over average.

Gujarat.—Area in British Districts 737,000 acres; 69 and 74 per cent, over last year's area and decennial average of corresponding forecasts. Native States report 1,083,000 acres; 28 and 5 per cent. over last year and average. No report from Surat or Kathiawar with 4 lakhs acres under cotton. Sowings extended under favourable early rains and in the belief that cotton succeeds better in a season of scanty rainfall than other crops. The condition of crop so far satisfactory. But rain needed particularly in Surat and parts of Kathiawar and Baroda.

Karnatak.—Information incomplete. Reported area 411,000 acres in British Districts; 81 and 20 per cent over last year and average. Native States have 143,000 acres. Rain for sowing favourable; but seedlings have commenced to wither in many places and rain is urgently required for their relief.

Sind.—Area 237,000 acres 20 per cent. over last year and more than double the average. Area extended under favourable inundation and condition of crop fairly good everywhere.

B.—Early Districts (Deccan).

The total area under cotton in the early districts of the Deccan is reported at 16 lakhs acres; about 10 per cent. over last year's area and 34 per cent. in excess of the average of the preceding 10 years. The crop is good in Khandesh, which carries nearly 90 per cent. of the Deccan area; but in the remaining 10 per cent it has suffered greatly from want of rain.

Khandesh.—Area 1,434,000 acres, 19 per cent. and 35 per cent. respectively over last year's area and the decennial average. The increase is general and is due to seasonable rain for sowing. The season has been very satisfactory in the east where the crop is expected to yield a full outturn. In the west it suffered early in the season from excessive rain. Later it fared well but some more rain is needed to ensure a good crop.

Ahmednagar.—Area 121,000 acres; 51 and 69 per cent. respectively over last year and the average. Sowings were extended under favourable early rains. The crop, however, suffered through deficiency of rain after sowing and is withering in many places.

Nasik.—Area 19,000 acres; 54 per cent. below average. Early rain was deficient in places. The crop is fair in parts; but is in need of further rain.

Other Districts.—Of the other districts, Sholapur has 8,000 acres, Satara 5,200 acres and Poona 1,500 acres under the crop. Native States have 13,000 acres. Rain for sowing was deficient, and the later rains have been very scanty; the yield will probably be very unsatisfactory.

The latest accounts published by the Commercial Intelligence Department show that provinces together representing 87·5 per cent of the total Cotton Crop of British India report an increase from 8,957,000 acres to 10,339,000 acres or an average increase of 15 per cent., the marked increase being in Bombay and Madras.

For the whole of India the total area under cotton reported up to date is 17 1/4 millich acres.

The general report of the condition of the crop is good.

We quote as follows for new crops:

	Rs.
Bengals Fully-Good January	183
Bengals M. G. fine November	192
do. do. December	193
do. do. January	193
Berars-fair staple M. G. Fine January	205
Nagpur M. G. Fine do.	211
Damangam M. G. Fine do.	208
Khandeish M.G. Fully-Good do.	195
Broach M. G. Good Match	235

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales.
Receipts for the week	7,450
Receipts from 1st Oct to 19th October	15,407
Shipments for the week to Europe	5,000
Do China, Japan, and Coast Ports	717
Total	5,719

Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 19th October.

Europe	27,974
Japan	252
China	nil
Coast Ports	528
Total	28,754
Afloat in harbour for Europe	10,239 bales
China, Japan, and Coast Ports	935

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone—Steady.
Estimated sales ..... 10,000 bales
Imports ..... 4,000 ,,

Oct.-Nov.	Nov-Dec.	Dec-Jan.
5·36	5·37	5·41
+2	+2	+2
Jan-Feb.	Feb-Mar.	Mar-April
5·44	5·46	5·48
+2	+2	+2
April-May	May-June.	June-July
5·50	5·52	5·53
+2	+2	+2

COTTON.—The market closes firm with a small enquiry for early delivery of new crops from exporters and mills.

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

These markets have also been steady, but inactive since our last mail report. In the absence of late rains throughout the growing districts dealers are maintaining prices well over home parity by suttah purchases, and exporters are doing but little.

LINSEED has remained at about last mail quotations with a small spot business passing and nothing in forward contracts by exporters.

RAPESEED.—The price of this article is also unchanged, and the tone of the market steady to firm.

POPPYSEED has been in moderate request, and the price has advanced slightly with a small export business passing.

CASTORSEED is steady with a small demand for shipment.

TILSEED.—Arrivals in Bombay are still very small, and the tone remains firm but inactive, both buyers and sellers not being keen to operate. Prices have advanced slightly.

WHEAT.—Quotations are unchanged from last week, and the position remains the same. Pending the fall of rain in the growing districts, dealers are holding on to their stocks and business for export is very limited.

Week's Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay.

Cotton	7,450 bales.
Wheat	111,008 cwts.
Linseed	10,298 ,,
Rape, Rai and Mustard	7,088 ,,
Gingelly seed	20,824 ,,
Poppy seed	353 ,,
Groundnuts	1,134 ,,
Castorseed	30,360 ,,
Rice	10,531 ,,
Myrabollams	3 040 ,,
Cottonseed	29,280 ,,
Mowraseed	11,271 ,,
Gram	28,531 ,,
Joowar	5,194 ,,
Maize	303 ,,

LINSEED—Tone steady.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready	6 9 0
Forward Dec	7 0 0

RAPESEED.—Tone firm.

Brown Cawnpore Ready	6 3 0
Yellow General Ready	7 0 0

POPPYSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready sellers	7 0 0

CASTORSEED—Tone quiet.

Ready	27 0 0

GINGELLYSEED—Tone steady.

Howree Khandeish	39 0 0
15 per cent Mixed	37 0 0

WHEAT—Tone quiet.

White Delhi	4 12 0

FREIGHT.

There is no change to record in this market, which remains quiet, but steady. Small bookings are reported in ready steamers and for October loading. Antwerp at 11s. 6d., to 12s. Dunkirk at 12s. 9d., Hamburg at 12s. 6d. For Adriatic Ports, the rate is 16s. for cotton, and for Genoa 13s. 6d. Forward quotations are all unchanged, but we hear of nothing doing.

MONEY.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 28th Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th Aug.	4 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 29th Sept.	5 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 10th July	4 do.

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending 14th October, as compared with that of the 6th October :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs	8,30 009 Increase
Other Deposits	,,	3,42,602 Increase
Sundries	,,	25,801 Increase
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	Rs.	82,201 Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	,,	30,814 Decrease
Credits on Securities	,,	79 481 Decrease
Loans, do.	,,	3,88,893 Increase
Bills discounted & purchased	,,	4,25,012 Decrease
Balance with other Banks	,,	1 80 030 Increase
Sundries	,,	5 477 Increase
Cash	,,	19,67,511 Increase

These figures show a decline in the trade demand of 12·11 lakhs.

The weekly cash balance of the Bank of Bengal shows a decline of 23 lakhs, and that of the Bank of Madras, a decline of 5 lakhs. The local money market remains easy pending the demand expected to arise shortly after Diwalli. Quotations for short fixed deposits remain at 2 1/2 to 3 per cent per annum for two and three months

COUNCIL BILLS.

The total amount of Council Bills sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening was 90·20 lakhs At the weekly allotment on Wednesday one crore was put up for tender, and of this amount 61·60 lakhs was taken up in bills at Is 4I/32d and 38·40 lakhs in telegraphic transfers at Is 4 1/16d tenderers at these rates receiving 8 per cent. of the total allotment 81·40 per cent. was taken up by Calcutta For next week the amount advertised has been increased to 120 lakhs.

The mail of the 6th October brings £1,50,000 of silver and £60,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 47,40,000
Bombay	,, 9,70,000
Madras	,, 6,00,000
Total	Rs. 63,10,000

The mail of the 13th October brings £80,000 silver and £70,000 gold to Bombay and £70,000 silver and £10,000 for Calcutta; also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 50,00,000
Bombay	,, 9,80,000
Madras	,, 3,20,000
Total	Rs. 63,00,000

The mail of the 20th October brings £80,000 of silver and £50,000 gold to Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs. 47,80,000
Bombay	,, 8,40,000
Madras	,, 5,90,000
Total	Rs. 61,60,000

EXCHANGE.

The sterling exchange market has remained firm at our last mail quotations. The discount market in London has again advanced, and consequently the Banks are unwilling to give any concessions in their buying rates. Bills in Bombay are scarce and we hear of little doing either in ready or forward delivery. In Bank paper quotations are unaltered; local T. T. at Is. 4 1/16d for October has occasionally been available and a small line was placed at Is. 4 3/32d. for November to February, certain amounts for each month. The tons of the market is quite firm, and a large business is reported in Calcutta.

EXCHANGE.—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	...	...	Is. 4 1-16d to 1-32.
Bank Demand	...	...	Is. 4 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight			D.A. Is. 4 5-16d.
Do. 6	do.	do.	Is. 4 15-32d.
French Francs 3	do.	do.	170 3-4 to 171
Francs	3	do.	do. 139
Hongkong	30	Days Sight	143
Shanghai	30	do.	199 1-2
Japan	30	do.	149 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Rupee Paper was quiet early in the week and 3 1/2 per cents declined to Rs. 98·6. At the close the tone is again steady, the closing rates being as quoted below.

We hear that local 4 per cent Corporation Bonds have changed hands as follows :—

Municipal long dated at		Rs.	104.
Improvement Trust 1904 at		,,	104
Port Trust 1905 at		,,	105.
3 1-2 per cent. cash			98-10
3 1-2 per cent. 1st November			98-10
3 1-2 per cent. 1st December			98-9
3 per cent.			88-0

		Repayable.	Rate.	
4 per cent	Bombay Port Trust	1922	105	0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1930	105	0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1932	105	0
4 per cent	,, ,,	1935	105	0
4 per cent	Bombay Municipal	1934	104	
per cent	,, ,,	1943	104	4
5 per cent	,, ,,	Taxes	120	
5 per cent	,, ,,	Sanitary	118	0
4 per cent	B.B. Imp. Trust	1939	103	8
4 per cent	,, ,,	1934-65	104	0

BULLION.

The silver market has risen in sympathy with strong advices from London. The October settlement took place during the week, and owing to the scarcity of the white metal, the Bulls formed a corner carrying the ready rate for whole bars up to Rs. 76/3 ex duty at which the settlement passed off. The market closes firm at our quotations as under.

	Rs. a. p.	
English Bar Gold	24 0 0	
Australian Bar Gold	23 15 9	
Bombay do.	24 0 0	
English Shield Sovereigns	15 2 3	
Do Dragons	15 0 0	
Silver, ready	73 10 0	cut bars.
Do. 1st settlement	72 10	
Do 2nd do	72 1	

PIECE-GOODS.

The market continues exceedingly quiet for whites and greys due to absence of up-country demand. Prints, Fancies and Woollens are moving fairly well, and prices all round are steady, and for the most part unchanged. For forward delivery there is enquiry at practicable rates.

LOCAL YARNS.

The following are the latest telegrams received from China :—

	Unsold.	Uncleared.	Weekly Sales.
Shanghai	76,000	45,000	2,200
Hong-Kong	50,000	29,000	1,000
	126,000	74,000	3,200

200,000 bales.

The local market remains firm.

METALS.

All markets are quiet in view of the approaching holidays, and we hear of few transactions being put through. Though Copper is quoted above £80 at home, a ready parcel changed hands here at £78/10.

COALS.

The market is steady. Small sales are reported of Desherghur ready at Rs. 11-8, and of Chatritan to end of year at Rs. 11. Sales are also reported of Singarini (Hyderabad) at Rs. 11 ex Rail.

Imports into Bombay during September.

	September 1905	September 1904
Bengal	77 177	50,098
English	8,020	15,316
Tons	85,803	66 314

SHARES.

The market is steady and mill shares keep firm. Bank of Bombay shares are steady at Rs. 1,397 1/2. In mill companies, Bombay United have improved to Rs. 570. Bombay Cotton to Rs. 755 Central India to Rs.194 X-D. Chinas are unchanged at Rs.980 Connaught are steady at Rs. 600. Colaba Land have ruled at and about Rs. 930 Currimbhai after touching Rs. 1,290 have again declined to Rs. 1,270. Davids after touching Rs. 437 1/2 have remained unchanged and quiet at Rs. 430 Empress have gradually improved to Rs. 450. Hindustan are steady at Rs. 780. Howard and Bullough at Rs. 620. James Greaves to Rs. 550 to Rs.555, Jamsheds to Rs.220. Jewraj Buloo to Rs.640. Jubilee to Rs. 740. Khatau Makanji to Rs. 710, Leopolds to Rs. 122. Lukhmidas to Rs. 780. Luxmi Cotton after touching Rs. 1,415, have again declined to Rs. 1,400. Madras United have changed hands at Rs. 3,000. Manekji Petits have ruled at and about Rs. 2,980. Morarjis have changed hands at Rs. 2,700, Queen are quiet at Rs. 960, Ripon are unchanged at Rs. 9,000. Sassoon Spining at Rs. 1,200, Sholapurs at Rs. 3,150. Southern Maratha are reported to have changed hands at Rs. 225 C. D. Swadeshis after touching Rs. 1,600. for December delivery are again quiet at Rs. 1,575 X. D. for the same settlement. Kohinoors after touching Rs. 692 1/2 are again quiet at Rs. 685 Crescents are steady at Rs. 135. Standards have advanced to Rs. 1,150, Phoenix to Rs. 107 1/2. Centuries to Rs. 2,000 and Textiles are quiet at Rs. 1,400. Press shares are neglected. Mofussils have changed hands at Rs. 572 1-2, Indian Cotton at Rs. 133 3-4X. D. and New Berars are unchanged at Rs. 480 X D. In miscellaneous list, Alcocks have changed hands at Rs. 301. Badhams are in demand Rs. 145. Bombay Burmahs are quiet at Rs. 9,000 Quarter shares at Rs.2,300. Bombay telephones are unchanged at Rs. 30. Treachers quiet at Rs. 565, Kemps at Rs. 230 Delhi Flours have changed hands at Rs. 140 X. D. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

On account of the reduction of the freight lately come into force there is a good demand of Singareni Coal from various Mills. Business is reported to have been done for about 5000 tons out of which 4000 are sold delivery Ex-Waggons Waree Bander and 1000 tons delivered at the Mills at Rs 12-8 per ton.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 6TH OCT.

The P. and C. Company's steamer Peninsular Capt W. B. Palmer, R.N.R., arrived in harbour yesterday morning with the English mails of the 6th Oct. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.
Grany Mrs and Miss S J D
Prussin Mr A S
Reid Major and Mrs C D
Cochrane Mr and Mrs P J
Hill Mrs H E
Sedgwick Miss
Fulton Mr and Mrs J H W
Buchanan Mrs W and child
Kothari Mr J
Shirrock Mr G
Wilson Rev A
Skinner Mr E J
Cook Mr F
Thompson Col and Mrs
Jamieson Mr D J T
Farquharson Mr W
Hughes Mr A R

FROM MARSEILLES.
Neville Mr and Mrs E A
Simonis Mr W H
Withers Lt A B
Williams Capt W
Featherstonaugh Lp
Gray Mr W B
Clarke Mr R L H
Humphreys Capt D W H
Brett Major
Byves Mr W H
Staley Mrs
Johnson Mr G R
Manwaring Rev A and Mrs
Turner Mr and Mrs F C
Kitching Rev L and Mrs
Forster Mr and Mrs S
Weir Lt-Col B A
Hewett Mr B H
LeMarchant Lt-Col and Mrs
Bennett Mrs J W C
French Mr J S
Gilbert Major G
Newell Mr and Mrs E J
Sirson Mr A
Dane Mr and Mrs L W
Janson Mr V F
Neill Capt and Mrs
Weir Mr and Mrs P A
Alexander Mr C
Underhill Mr G
Walrond Miss M
Grayston Mr and Mrs R T
Tryor Mr
Skinner Lt L A B
Denhurst Mr R P
Forbes Mr A
Game Miss
Hall Mr C C
Whitly Mr R F C
Careless Rev W H and Mrs
Sandeman-Slater Mrs
Forbes Miss
Thomson Miss F B

FROM BRINDISI.
Scott Mr C L
Colvin Sir Walker
Glade Mr W H
Blaschcock Mr H
Ward Capt and Mrs E L
McIntyre Miss E M
Hindmarsh Mr J W
Gould Miss A
Selsig-Browne Capt and Mrs
Ferguson-Davie Capt
Hill Mr W E
Fielding Major
Bernheim Miss
Amesbury Mr F
Watson Mr

FOR KARACHI.
Haulard Rev and Mrs
Sykes Mr R
Duke Mrs A L
Craigie Mr P N
Fraser Dr J S

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BOTHAM—Sept 27 at 9 Durward House Kensington Court wife of George Hallam Botham of Baintgoorie Douars India of daughter
DODINGTON—Sept 26 at Westgate wife of Capt W M Dodington 2nd batt. Oxfordshire Light Infantry of a daughter
EASTWOOD—Sept 25 at Drayton Court Drayton Gardens S W wife of Capt R J C Eastwood of a daughter
HARVEY—Oct 1 at 12 Molesworth Terrace Stocke Devonport wife of Capt F J W Harvey Royal Marine Light Infantry of a son
KINGSFORD—September 23 at Hazeldene Hertford the wife of Capt H C Kingsford R N H M S Goliath of a daughter
STREATFEILD—Sept 21 at 6 Malvern Road Southsea wife of Commander William Streatfeild R N his Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert of a son
WOOD—Sept 26 at 15 Hyde Park Street wife of Capt J L Wood of a son

MARRIAGES.

DEW—GRYLLS—Sept 26 at St Stephen's Church Gloucester Road S W Rev Roderick Dew son of Major Frederick Napleton Dew late of the Connaught Rangers J P D L Herefordshire to Glynda Mary daughter of the late Lieut-Col Gervey s Richadr Grylls, Bengal Staff Corps
ELLIOT—GRAWFORD—Sept 27 at the Parish Church Coulsdon Surrey Edward Hay Mackenzie major late South Lancashire Regt of Wolfelee Hawick N.S. son of the late Sir Walter Elliot K C S I to Edith Margaret daughter of Rev John C Crawford
FORBES—WATSON—Sept 23 at the Parish Church St Pancras Capt William Alexander Forbes late Devonshire Regt to Edith Mary (Bella daughter of Major S Watson M R W
FRASER—LLOYD—Sept 20 at Holy Trinity Church Sloane Street Major Nigel Grahame Fraser Poona Horse to Valentina Alida daughter of the late F G Lloyds Esq J P D L
JOHNSTON—HAWKER—Sept 16 at the Parish Church Graffham Sussex Floot-Paymaster Charles E

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Enquiries should be addressed for the present to

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BLOOD COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, heating sensation in the throat, acid eructations, vomiting, nausea, flatulency (gas and oil) relieved and in most cases removed, price of pills for 15 days, Rs. 6-8. All NASAL COMPLAINTS, Watery blood or pus flowing more than once, causing constant effort to breathing through the mouth, and offensive smelling breathing, price of oil Rs. 6-8. The Medicines are free from mercury, or any kind of poisonous drugs, and are purely vegetable, being a very safe remedy to cure the above diseases. Postage extra.

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GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS,
THE CURE FOR
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The authenticated proofs of decided approbation, sent unsolicited to the Proprietor, from all parts of the kingdom and from all classes of society, with a rapidly increasing sale, are a test and criterion for them at home and abroad unparalleled fully warrants the assurance that no person subject to the disorders will, after a trial, be without them.

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Sold in bottles, 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Abana, 2678 tons, Captain A Bowden, sailed yesterday for Marseilles and Havre, with a general cargo.

THE French mail steamer Yarra, 2514 tons, Captain Sellier, sailed yesterday for Noumea, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Alavia, 2973 tons, Captain J E Davison, will sail to-day for Jeddah, with a general cargo and 1200 pilgrims as passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Nurani, 2870 tons, Captain B H Bullen, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Glenlie, 2949 tons Captain J T Norrie, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Calcutta 9th October with a cargo of coal.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 940, tons, Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Hansa Line steamer Wartenfels, 2882 tons, Captain W Rolfe, arrive in harbour esterday from Hamburg 9th September, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Gordon Castle, 2321 tons, Captain B Burt arrived in harbour yesterday from Delagoa Bay 4th October in ballast and 26 sick passengers.

THE Austrian Lloy's S N Co's steamer Imperatrix 2357 ton-, Captain G Ghezz, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste, 3rd October, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara 3503 tons Captain E Browning arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo 15th October with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs Crystal Mr Cuffe and Mr Hope as cabin and 8 deck passengers.

The Merchant Service Guild have lately laid before the Marquess of Lansdowne the circumstances attending the unjustifiable arrest by the Callao Police authorities of their member, Mr. F. W. Simson, Third Officer of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer Inca. It appears that on Sunday, February, the 12th last, Mr. Simpson, in company with a fellow officer, spent the afternoon in journeying to Lima and back to Callao by the electric car, on reaching Callao a crowd was waiting to board the car for its return journey amongst the crowd was a name in civilian dress who endeavoured to force his way into the car with the result that Mr. Simpson's hat was knocked off. Mr. Simpson then asked this individual why he did so, with his fists. Some amount of warlike warfare then ensued when the individual referred to who was in civilian dress—blew a whistle and ordered the police authorities to take him to the Bridewell, Mr. Simpson, offering no resistance was locked up all night although he offered to give bail and present himself as any time if required. Several well-known residents at Callao also offered to give bail but without avail. Mr. Simpson states that he was placed in a dirty and verminous guard-room and was required to remain there under the most degrading circumstances having a plank bed to sleep upon. The following morning the British Vice-Consul interested himself in the matter and the charge being lodged against Mr. Simpson he was at once liberated. It subsequently appeared that the individual who ordered his arrest was Colonel Nieto the Commissioner of the First Police District of Lima, he beyond ordering Mr. Simpson's arrest as stated, he did not put in any appearance. The Guild have now received a reply from the Foreign office to their representations the same covering a letter under flying seal which has been addressed by His Majesty's Consul-General at Callao to Mr. Simpson. The marquess of Lansdowne states that the Guild will see therefrom that the Callao authorities desire to express their great regret at the unfortunate incident and, that Colonel Nieto has resigned his appointment. The following is the text of the letter of the British Consul-General at Callao to Mr. Simpson:—

British Consul General,
CALLAO, Aug. 9TH, 1905.

SIR,—I have to inform you that the Callao Authorities have authorized me to state to you that, whilst they disclaim all responsibility for your arrest on the 12th February last, without their knowledge and consent by order of Colonel Nieto of the Lima Police, they desire to express their deep regret at the disagreeable incident which caused you so much annoyance.

Colonel Nieto deemed it advisable to resign his appointment in Lima at the end of March last, and has retired from the public service.—I am, &c.,

ALFRED ST. JOHN.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.
IN THE STREAM.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt Hood .....Royal Navy
R I M S Mayo .....Comdr Brownlow .....R I Marine

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

Three Torpedo Boats .....Royal Navy
R I M S Lawrence.....Comdr Sinclair .....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—Oct. 20.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
India	2391	Forbes			M M & Co
Elen (bque)	414	Soutou			The Captain
Laudania	2	6			M M & Co
Irma	3429	Stone			M M & Co
Nurani	2870	Bullen			M M & Co
Dwarka	357	Cutcush			M M & Co
Africa	1393	Facquharton			M M & Co
Simla	3868	Goldsmith			E & O Co
Sherala	3400	Brown			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Evans			M M & Co
Alavia	2973	Davidson			E Tajoboy
Bulimba	1097	Bamber			M M & Co
Virawa	2174	Stunt			M M & Co
Onipanta	3429	Hill			M M & Co
Ovela	3410	Alton			M M & Co
Gogovala	2038	Rogers			M M & Co
Sicilia		Weston			Transport
R I M S Comdr		Comdr St. John			R I Marine
Glenlie	2949	Morrie			
Gordon Castle	2321	Burt			
Kosara	05	Browning			M M & Co
Peninsular	2920	Palmer			P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
19	Glenlie s	Norrie	Calcutta, Oct 9
20	R I M S Hardinge	St John	Rangoon, Oct 11
	Gordon Castle s	Burt	Delagoa Bay, Oct 4
	Kasara s	Browning	Colombo, Oct 15
	Peninsular s	Palmer	Aden, Oct 16
	Wartenfels s	Rodo	Hamburg, Sept 9
	Imperatrix s	Ghezzo	Trieste, Oct 3

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
20	Shirala s	Brown	Calcutta
	Stanley Hall s	Nuinall	Liverpool
	Clan Lindsay s	MacMahon	Vizagapatam
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi
	Varra s	Sellier	Noumea
	Abana s	Bowden	Havre, &c
	Nurani s	Bullen	Calcutta, &c

The steamer Alavio, Captain Davison, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Jeddah, &c.

The steamer Peninsular, entered for loading yesterday fo Aden.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mattana, left Marseilles Homewards on the evening of the 18th instant.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived at Suez from Colombo, Madras and Calcutta on the afternoon of the 19th instant.

The Florio and Rubattino Co's steamer Deo Baldnino, which left Bombay for Genoa on the 11th instant, arrived at Aden on the Morning, of the 20th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Oct. 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL

Methley Hall s—150 cwt wheat sweeping H Kangil; 900 cw ol cake Glade and Co; 44 bales wool E Sewji; 20 bales cotton and 6589 cwt cotton cottonseed Ralli Bros; 55 bales wool David Sasoon and Co; 4000 cwt mowrassed J A Bagbie and Co; 12000 cwt mowrassed G G Tezpal and Co.

FOR LONDON

Persia s—2000 cwt oil cake M J Joomabhoy Co; 10 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons; 2 bundles carpets, David Sassoon and Co.

Oriental s—314 cwt ivory K N Miani.

Benledi s—2 cwt. babool wood bark O Ramdas; 155 bales hemp A Brunwell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK

Djibouti s—220 bales cotton E Spinner and Co,

FOR GENOA

Djibouti s—100 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co; 100 bales cotton N Khairaz and Co; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Abana s—160 cwt crushed bynes M Jamal.

FOR DEBTS.

Clydesdale s—1110 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Askehall s—2007 cwt myrabollams and 23 bales hemp E Nouscrey.

Benledi s—2007 cwt myrabollams E Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Lowenburg s—950 cwt myrabollams A Abdulcarim and Co; 110 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 20 bales hemp Kiddle Reeve and Co; 5 pots geranium oil Volkart Bros; 2100 cwt bone sinews M Jamal.

FOR HONGKONG.

Zambesi s—130 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist M M Esabhoy.

Simla s—2 0 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co; 27 cases opium P and O Co; 100 bales cotton Prier de Saone and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Simla s—1000 bales twist C Ebrahim and Co.

Zambesi s—1 bales twist M M Esabhoy; 250 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co; 60 bales twist R S N alati and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Zambesi s—603 bales cotton D B Lam and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. E. FERBERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING

Bombay, October 21 1905.

1 The Inspector-General of Volunteers will inspect the Cadets at the various schools to-day saturday the 21st Instant at the following hours:—

Cathedral High School at 6 a m
Indo British Institution at 7-10 a m
St Mary's College at 8 a m
Byculla School at 9-10 a m

2 Arms and Equipment are now being issued to Members at Head-Quarters on every week day between the hours of 6-30 a m and 7 p m. Members are requested to apply as early as possible.

3 Members are request to return their Khaki coats to head-quarters as soon as possible for alteration to new pattern.

4 The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "C" Company:—No 6932 Vol R Lagier

By Order,
G. D. PRICE, Captain,
Adjutant B. V. R.

POONA RACES.

ELEVENTH EXTRA MEETING SATURDAY,
21ST OCTOBER.
HORSES STRUCK OUT.

The Lingfield Plate—Royalist and Rushbrook
The Adelaide Plate—S P
Top weight not having accepted weight are raised 3lbs
Arab Consolation Plate—Arabisnd, Peculiar and My Mistake
2nd Nursery Into—Ashcroft, Baradee, Kasdeel and Mardin
The Top weight is raised by 5lb and all others proportionately.
The Kandalla Plate—Riverside Dairy, Silver and Romance

COX & CO,

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HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

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CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and addresses registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured to all parts of the world free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on arrival and

BAGGAGE received for shipment and clearance.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of representatives and correspondents and all information in connection with Agency business furnished on application.

HEAD OFFICE:

16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

NOTICE.

VISITORS' BOOK for HIS EXCELLENCY the GOVERNOR will be KEPT DAILY (except on Sundays) at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at GOVERNMENT HOUSE, MALABAR POINT, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m., from FRIDAY, the 20th October, 1905.

J. G. GREIG, Captain,
A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor.

Camp of H. E. the Governor,
19th October, 1905.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, OCT. 21, 1905.

TRAFALGAR DAY.

TO-DAY flags and banners are flying in India as in England, in celebration of the centenary of the Battle of Trafalgar, on which day, 21st October, 1805 the supremacy of Great Britain on the seas was for ever established and on which at the cost of his life, Lord Nelson defeated the allied navies of of France and Spain. A month before that, for the first time, Nelson, who was ashore in London, met the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, who formed two opinions of him in one day—one that he was "a vapouring, vainglorious charlatan" and the other that he was "a well informed officer and statesman, really a very superior man" The Duke had reason to adhere to the second opinion, for vain though Nelson may have been he has not been surpassed as a naval hero, and his memory will live among Englishmen as long as the country remains above the level of the waters. It may have sounded like bluff when he exclaimed to Captain Blackwood, discussing the operations that were intended on his return to the Mediterranean, "Depend upon it, Blackwood, I shall give Mr. Villeneuve a drubbing." But he did give him a drubbing, notwithstanding that the French Admiral had under his command, in the combined French and Spanish squadrons, a more powerful fleet than Nelson, and all the advantages that ships in their own waters and near to their own base must possess. Nelson sailed from Portsmouth on September 15, the Euryalus accompanying his Victory to join the fleet off Cadiz. Collingwood, who had remained in command whilst Nelson was consulting the Lords of the Admiralty and the Secretary of State, was somewhat of a martinet, but Nelson was beloved by officers and men and he made life during the blockade endurable. Sir Edward Codrington who was afterwards commander-in-chief at Navarino and but then commander of the Orion had expressed the hope that Nelson was coming, "that I may once in my life see a Commander-in-chief endeavouring to make a hard and disagreeable service as palatable to those serving under him as circumstances will admit of, and keeping up, by his example, that animation so necessary for such an occasion. For charity's sake send us Nelson, ye men of Power"

As the people ashore worshipped Nelson, so did the men of the fleet. A "sort of general joy was the immediate consequence of his arrival. His officers were enthralled by his geniality and the service was strengthened by the duty being performed with good will and the utmost of each man's soul, instead of grudgingly, with hate in his heart and the fear of a court-martial before his eyes." From the day of his arrival Nelson, endeavoured to deceive the French Admiral by keeping out of sight of land. Villeneuve was fairly well informed and not until Nelson had detached six of his ships to Gilbraltar to fill up with provisions and water, did the French Admiral put to sea. In the afternoon of the 20th October Villeneuve was out with thirty-three ships of the line, besides frigates, and steering at first towards the west and then towards the south-east. The English fleet at the time consisted of twenty-seven ships of the line At daybreak on the 20th, the enemy was not in sight and the fleet continued under easy sail, standing towards the north during the day and back again towards the south during the night. At four o'clock of the morning of the 21st it wore towards north and at daylight Captain Trafalgar, then bearing east by south, distant seven leagues the enemy's fleet was seen on the same line of bearing, distant about ten or twelve miles. Nelson had been hoping for more ships from England, for, said he: "It is annihilation that the country wants and not merely a splendid victory of twenty-three to thirty-six—honourable to all parties concerned, but absolutely useless in the extended scale to bring onaparte to his marrow-bones. Numbers can only annihilate, therefore I hope the Admiralty will send the fixed force as soon as possible." In his fleet, in the Weather Division, Nelson had the Victory, 100 guns, Temeraire 98, Neptune 98, Leviathan 74, Conqueror 74, Britannia 100, Agamemnon 64, Africa 64, Ajax 74, Orion 74, Minotaur 74, Spartiate 74, Euryalus 38, Naiad 38 and the schooner Pickle. The Lee Division comprised the Royal Sovereign 100, Belleisle 74, Mars 74, Tonnant 80, Bellerophon 74, Colossus 74, Achilles 74, Dreadnought 98, Polyphemus 64, Revenge 74, Swiftsure 74, Defiance 74, Thunderer 74, Defence 74, Prince 98, Phoebe 36, Sirius 36 and the cutter Entrepreneante. The allied French and Spanish consisted of the Neptune 74 guns, Scipion 74, Intrepide 74, Rayo 100, Formidable 80, Duguay Trouin 74, Mont Blanc 74, San Francisco de Asis 74, San Augustin 74, Heros 74, Santisima Trinidad 130, Bucentaure 80, Neptune 80, San Leandro 64, Redoubtable 74, San Justo 74, Indomptable 80, Santa Ana 112, Fongueux 74, Monarca 74, Platon 74, Algesiras 74, Bahama 74, Aigle 74, Swiftsure 74, Argonaute 74, Montaus 74, Argonauta 80, Berwick 74, San Juan Argonauta 80, Berwick 74, San Juan Nepomuceno 74, San Ildefonso 74, Achille 74, and Principe de Asturias. It is not necessary to enter into details

another column. Suffice it to say that twenty-five of the enemy's vessels fell into our hands, the others escaping into Cadiz.

No clearer exposition of tactical principles, it is claimed, was ever penned, than that which Nelson laid down on the eve of the battle and presented to his commanders. And though under the force of circumstances some of the details were departed from, the leading idea of crushing the enemy's rear with the lee line and overawing the enemy's van with the weather line was very exactly adhered to. All commanders were in frequent intercourse with the commander-in-chief and the meaning and spirit of the memorandum were explained and discussed in a friendly manner by word of mouth, so that on the morning of the 21st, when the enemy's fleet was sighted, each officer knew precisely what to expect and what to do. The necessity for many signals was thus entirely done away with and so far as ordering the battle was concerned, only three were made: (1) "Form order of sailing in two columns," (2) "Prepare for battle" and (3) "Bear up in succession and sail large on the course steered by the Admiral." The last was the never-to-be-forgotten one "England expects that every man will do his duty" and the purport of this signal, says the historian, "having been communicated to the men at their quarters it was greeted with three hearty cheers and excited the most lively enthusiasm among officers and men." Before Nelson had breathed his last the battle was won, and the supremacy of England on the seas was established once and for all time. Dr. Beatty who attended the hero in his last moments, reporting the occurrence, added words which expressed the nation's feeling when he said: "His splendid example will operate as an everlasting impulse to the enterprising genius of the British Navy." And we believe it has recollections of Aboukir of Copenhagen and the Nile, any one of which would have set Nelson on the highest pinnacle of fame, and would have earned for him the eternal gratitude of the nation, but the victory off Trafalgar, which cost his life's blood, set him high above all other naval commanders and his signal, at the outset of the battle, has been repeated in one form or another a hundred times since then, inspiring the British arms to effort and to victory. No hero was ever more properly honoured than Nelson, and throughout the British Empire his name will be spoken by thousands with respect and admiration, as well as with pride at the reflection that besides being the most distinguished naval commander that any age or country has produced, he was our countryman.

PLAGUE PREVENTION IN ADEN.

WE are pleased to notice the success that has attended the work of anti-plague inoculation in Aden which the Surgeon-General rightly considers to be "a most valuable and instructive contribution to the testimony which is accumulating regarding the efficacy of the measure." The work has been carried out under Major Prall I. M. S., Civil Surgeon at Aden, and he gives the conclusive figures that, of two hundred and eighty-four plague admissions into Crater Plague Hospital, two hundred and sixty-three were amongst uninoculated with 163 deaths out of a total of 170, thus giving only seven deaths out of twenty-one inoculated patients. On the face of them these figures carry proof of the decrease of mortality among inoculated persons, but closer examination shows equally clearly that this measure is as strongly preventive of a spread of the disease and exercises a marked diminution in plague in a locality or community. Recent improvements in the preparation of anti-plague vaccine have made success in its use more a matter of certainty than formerly. The difficulty of persuading those who are the most ready victims of the epidemic is as great in Aden as anywhere and the large coolie class, who are perhaps the most ignorant of the inhabitants and the most unwilling to submit to the process, are especially difficult to deal with because being homeless, it is impossible to segregate, disinfect or control them in any way from a sanitary point of view. Major Prall's argument is "that if it be granted that inoculation confers immunity, then the more rapidly the inoculation is performed, the sooner will immunity be conferred and the fewer cases of plague will then be, in other words, by rapidly producing an immune population the plague is starved for want of pabulum. It is most gratifying to all concerned that the merchant class has come forward and subscribed handsomely for the purpose of instituting reward being paid for inoculation, large enough to prove an overwhelming attraction from the popular point of view and to ensure the fulfilment of the Health Officer's design to produce an immune population.

The essential thing in this latter is that it shall be done in as short a time as possible, for each case of plague is a new culture of the disease and a new focus of possible spread. A start was made on December 13 when four rewards were paid. Within ten days hundreds of operations were being performed each day, and by the end of the month two thousand five hundred had been reached and, although a reduction in the reward was then made, by the end of January, over eight thousand operations had been performed, representing about half the population of the Crater division. With two trifling exceptions, no ill-results followed in this number. Following up these figures we find that the fall in the number of plague deaths in February to 131 from 217 in January. This can be taken as conclusive proof of the efficacy of inoculation, especially when it is found that March and April showed only 31 and 12 deaths each. Thus within two months the deaths fell by nearly one half and within four months the disease had ceased. Great care was taken in the prison with most satisfactory results. It is known that the prison was infected on April 12 and 13 when sixty dead rats were found and burned. Entire faith was placed in the inoculation which had been performed and only two cases occurred, one in a man who had been, by an oversight, uninoculated for some days and the other in a man whose previous inoculation was doubtful although he asserted the operation had been performed. Of these two the uninoculated man died, the other recovered. Upon these facts it is impossible to do other than believe that inoculation is the only means, known at present, by which plague can be stamped out. Efforts here, however, are met with as bigoted opposition as is offered at home by anti-vaccinators. Opposition on the part of the uneducated can be overcome in great degree as it was at Aden, but the ignorance of those, educated sufficiently to lend a certain amount of weight to their arguments and statements on a subject which their utterances prove them incapable of comprehending, is a matter with which it is more difficult to deal. It is those, who are first, at the time of an epidemic, to cry, not "peccavi," but for explanation why the authorities have not shown greater care and who, in the opinion of all reasonable people, deserve the treatment supposed always to be meted out to the animals to which, by their obstinacy they bear the closest resemblance.

POLISH POLITICS.

EVER since the rising of 1863 Russia has preferred the ways of persecution in Poland. She seems now to have suddenly reverted to the earlier Liberalism of Alexander I. and Alexander II. A recent article in he "Times," we notice, reveals the inner meaning of two recent edicts. The proclamation of toleration applied to the whole Empire, but its working in Poland has been peculiar. Adherence to all recognised religious is free and unrestricted; the Uniates, whose faith is a compromise between the Greek and the Roman, are not "recognised," but are regarded as heretics. Some half-million of them are making reply to official intolerance by joining the Roman Church, and that in Poland means throwing in their lot with the Poles. The second edict is most more important. In the so-called nine

minority of Poles, full freedom has been granted to the Poles to employ their mother tongue and to buy or sell land. The practical consequence will be that the Polish element will become supreme in a large district where it does not possess the numerical preponderance. It is calculated that it will secure 46 out of the 84 members of the Duma allotted to this territory, which, together with the members for the kingdom of Poland, would give the Poles a party of from 60 to 86 in an assembly of 550. The most important question to ask in examining any action of the Russian Government is, what is the motive? We may be sure that the advisers of the Tsar have not become converts to the doctrine of nationality. Their purpose was, and is, to maintain the bureaucratic autocracy, and they hope by making a temporary concession to Polish aspirations to detach Poland from the revolutionary cause. The plan will scarcely succeed. The higher bourgeoisie at the nobles are, no doubt, more nationalist than Liberal, and have the traditional fear of a cataclysm. Yet their experience of Russian Government cannot have failed to educate them, and if they have not learnt the lesson, the working classes have.

THE ROYAL VISIT.

WE published yesterday the revised programme and routes of the State drives of their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. It would be observed that the plan of landing at 5-30 is adhered to, though the absurdity of the arrangement has been pointed out to the authorities. Five minutes' delay, and the procession will take place in the dark to the disappointment of hundreds of thousands. We trust, it is not even yet too late to change the hour for there can be no possible risk or inconvenience in coming ashore and out into the open an hour earlier On the subject of decorations and illuminations the Sub-Committee desire that every householder and tenant or owner of business premises will do his utmost to make those premises attractive and thus manifest loyalty and help to make the welcome to the Royal visitors as universal as may be Another suggestion might be made, though it is not of official origin that, as far as possible, vehicular traffic on the night of the illuminations, be discouraged. It is a great mistake to imagine that by sitting in a conveyance and being drawn round the city is the best way of seeing the sights. It is the very worst and most annoying On the night of the Coronation illuminations there was more vexation of spirit than can be calculated. Carriage people were dragged many miles at snail's pace and saw nothing, and the same may occur again. The best way to see the illuminations is to go afoot. Yet another alteration might be made that is in giving a little longer time to the laying of the foundation stone of the new dock works—the most gigantic undertaking of the kind in the East. Surely, it is deserving of more than 15 minutes.

THE English Press is enthusiastic in its send off to the Prince and Princess of Wales.

A GREAT reception is to be accorded to Admiral Togo on his return to Tokio.

M. DE WITTE is using his influence to procure a better understanding in Russia and states that the Czar wishes to take the King as his model.

THERE was a slight shock of earthquake at Simla at 10-40 p.m. on Tuesday.

AMONG the cold weather visitors to India this year will be Mr. James Tomkinson, M. P. for the Crewe Division of Cheshire, and Director of Lloyd's Bank.

SIR CHARLES LYALL has been offered and has accepted the Chairmanship of the Committee of the National Indian Association in succession to Sir Steuart Bayley.

THE P. & O. s. s. Tientsin with China Mails expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Tuesday the 24th October.

THE Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer Dumbia arrived at Marseilles on Friday the 20th instant at 2 a.m.

AMONG the passengers, who arrived in Bombay yesterday, by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer Peninsular from Europe, were:—Sir W. Colvin, Sir J. Milbanke Sir and Lady L. W. Dane and Col. R J Scallon.

THE arrangements for the manœuvres about Rawalpindi in December, are in the hands of the Punjab Command authorities, but a proportion of Staff Officers, umpires, etc., will be drawn from other Commands.

THE composition of the Infantry Brigades for the Field Army, India, is to remain unchanged. Each will consist of two battalions of British, and two battalions of Native troops. This decision is one that will be generally approved

DURING the Royal visit to Benares on the 19th-20th February, the Maharaja of Benares will entertain a large number of guests in camp. The entertainments in honour of the Prince and Princess of Wales will be strikingly oriental in character, and the elephant procession in particular should be a sight well worth seeing.

AFTER a life of twenty-three years "Longman's Magazine" ceases to exist the October number being the last that will be issued by the famous publishing firm. It has had a distinguished career, and has numbered some of the best-known of literary men among its contributors.

MAJOR J. DEANE, C.M.G., Black Watch, who was Military Secretary to Lord Milner in South Africa, reverts to regimental duty, and has been placed under orders to embark for India to join the 2nd Battalion of his Regiment at Peshawar. He will leave England immediately.

PLANTERS in Lower Perak, Federated Malay States, believe that before the end of twelve months over 3,000 acres will be in rubber cultivation in that district alone.

PRELIMINARY enquires into the suggested electrification of the Kalka-Simla Railway show that the cost would be very great indeed. It remains to be seen whether further examination into the details would justify the charge. The matter seems to us to hang on the supply of power from the Jumna electric scheme recently noticed.

IT is announced that three additional Members of the Bengal Legislative Council the Hon'ble Babu Ambika Charan Majumdar, the Hon'ble Babu Bhupendra Nath Basu and the Hon'ble Mr. J. Chaudhari, will resign their seats by way of protest again the partition of Bengal.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged to take place in London, in November between Sir George Scott, K. C. I. E., of the Burma Commission, and Eleanor, only daughter of Mr. J. W. McJarthy, Barrister-at-Law and proprietor of the "Rangoon Gazette."

IT is reported that Captain Keble, of the Happy Valley Tea Estate, Darjeeling, is about to bring a suit against, the Secretary of the State, claiming Rs. 60,000 for the damage caused to his Estate and its building sites by the Lochnagar, Jhora. Mr. Munro, whose house and lands were damaged by the same Jhora, recovered substantial compensation from Government without having had to go to Court.

THE British Government has replied to the Russian Government, accepting, in principle, the invitation to take part in the Peace Conference at The Hague. In diplomatic circles in The Hague it is doubted whether the arrangements for the Second Peace Conference can be made early enough for the Conference to meet in 1906, and it is believed that it will be held in 1907.

IT is announced in the American Press that the Commercial Pacific Cable Company has secured the necessary concessions to enable it to establish direct telegraphic communication between the United States and China and Japan. The company's present line runs from San Francisco by way of Honolulu, Midway Island, and Guam to Manila. It is now intended to lay a cable from Guam to Yokohama, and another from Manila to Shanghai. The agreement for landing rights at Yokohama has recently been signed by Mr. Takahira, the Japanese Minister at Washington. The agreements for landing rights at Shanghai is said to have been signed by China several weeks ago. The cable to Honolulu was opened in January, 1903, and the last connection linking the United States with the Philippines was effected six months later. Since then the diplomatic difficulties in the way of further extensions to China and Japan have gradually been overcome, and the project, initiated by the late President McKinley, is about to be completed. It was those circumstances which were adopted towards that end were always wisely chosen.

(Continued on Page 5.)

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

THE POWERS AND THE

THE COMING ROYAL TOUR.

ENGLAND'S HEARTY WISHES.

THE "TIMES" AND LORD CURZON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "Times", in a farewell article to the Prince of Wales, dwells upon the advantages accruing from the heir to the Throne meeting his future subjects face to face. The attention of the English people being directed to Indian conditions and problems, it was a fortunate circumstance that Lord Curzon, to whose knowledge and insight of Indian affairs, to whose courage and untiring devotion the carrying out important changes of late years was due, would be able to welcome the visitors before leaving the stage on which he has played so distinguished a part.

Other newspapers write in the same strain.

PORTUGUESE GUNBOAT TO GREET THE PRINCE.

The Consul-General for Portugal in Bombay, Viscount de Wrem, has received a telegram from the Lisbon Government, stating that orders have been issued to the man-of-war S. Gabriel, now stationed at Mozambique, to proceed to Bombay and arrive in time to welcome their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales in Bombay.

The following Press Communique has been issued:—Applications for seats at the Apollo Bandar on the occasion of Their Royal Highnesses' disembarkation and the presentation of the Municipal address may be made to the Executive Engineer, Presidency, who is already registering names and will eventually issue tickets. It is hoped that under the arrangements being made accommodation for a very large number of ladies and gentlemen will be available. Early application from non-official ladies and gentlemen desiring seats in the enclosure will enable the Executive Engineer to judge how far he must extend his provision of seats.

PREPARATION AT BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, October 19.

At a special Municipal meeting held to-day, it was resolved that a party, consisting of the President and five elected Commissioners shall form the deputation to present the address of welcome to their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the occasion of their approaching visit to Bangalore.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN REFORM QUESTION.

King Edward the Czar's Ideal.

MANIFESTO ON THE PEACE.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The "Times'" correspondent at St. Petersburg says that M. de Witte is holding informal conferences of influential reformers. He assured them that the Emperor's greatest desire was to become a Constitutional, Sovereign and his ideal was King Edward. He hesitated to grant a Constitutional Government, solely because he was not convinced that the nation desired it.

LONDON, Oct 20.

A manifesto has been issued by the Tsar proclaiming peace. His Majesty refers to the gallantry of his troops in a struggle against a brave and mighty enemy. His Majesty then prays for the blessings of Providence on Imperial labours in co-operation with the labours of the people's representatives for the prosperity of Russia.

ADMIRAL TOGO AND HIS MEN RETURN THANKS.

Extensive Preparations at Tokio.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

Admiral Togo with his Admirals, Captains and Staff and three thousand seamen proceeded to-day to the great temple of Sh-e (?) to worship the spirits of their imperial ancestors and return thanks for victories. The sight was most impressive.

Admiral Togo is expected at Tokio on the 22nd instant and extensive preparations are being made in his honour.

A naval review will take place in Tokio Bay on the 22nd instant. The ships will be arranged in seven columns extending for some miles, the captured vessels heading the line.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON AT LINCOLN.

Indian Military Scheme Criticised.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Lord George Hamilton, speaking at Lincoln, referring to the Curzon-Kitchener controversy expressed his misgivings regarding the practicability of the scheme, the Home Government had forced on the Indian. If the scheme were to remain an integral part of the Government of India, said he material alterations must be made.

THE CAPTIVE OFFICERS.

H. M. S. Pathfinder to the Rescue.

His Majesty's ship Pathfinder has left Tangier for Ceuta to obtain definite information about the captive officers.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

A Moorish Government steamer is expected at Ceuta directly bringing the brigand chief Valiente as ransom for the British officers held captive.

HOME RULE AND AUSTRALIA.

A Work of Supererogation.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The Australian Senate has passed by 16 to 11, a motion advocating Home Rule in Ireland. Mr. Deakin, Mr. Watson and three other Ministers voted with the majority.

THE INTERNED RUSSIAN SHIPS.

To Leave the Ports of Refuge.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

The Russian battleship Tsarevitch at Pingtan has been ordered home. The Askold and others assemble at Pingtan whence they go to Vladivostok.

THE UNREST IN THE CAUCASUS.

Disturbances Daily Increasing.

The [illegible] continue. The [illegible] have abandoned the [illegible]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE CROWN OF NORWAY.

Likely to be Offered to Prince Charles.

LONDON, Oct. 20.

Negotiations with Prince Charles of Denmark regarding the Norwegian throne are still proceeding.

The Crown as yet has not been formally offered him. A private conference was to be held last night of the Government and the Storthing.

ENGLISH STEAMER.

Stranded on the Spanish Coast.

LONDON, Oct. 19.

The steamer Trentham Hall has stranded on the Spanish Coast.

THE DUFFERIN AND VICTORIA MEMORIAL FUNDS.

LADY CURZON'S FINAL MEETING.

SEVEN YEARS' USEFUL WORK.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

SIMLA, Oct. 20.

Lady Curzon held her final meeting of the Dufferin fund and the Victoria Memorial scholarship funds at Viceregal Lodge last Tuesday afternoon. The business before the meeting having terminated the Hon'ble Sir Arundel said: "It is my privilege to offer the cordial thanks of this Committee to your Excellency as President for the keen interest the unfailing tact and the wise judgment that you have invariably shown in dealing with the important business of the, Countess of Dufferin's Fund during the long period of nearly seven years since your accession to the office of President. The number of patients treated in connection with the fund has risen from 14,84,000 to 18,51,500 or by over 3,67,000. The Victoria Memorial Scholarships Fund organised by your Excellency in 1901 now possesses an invested capital of Rs. 7,09,800. It has ramified into 17 branches and is training about 160 midwives. Your interest has also been practically shown by your visit to hospitals and institutions and by your private benefactions towards the objects of the Association. Your Excellency will, we are sure, find your chief reward in the benefits that you have been able to confer on so many of the women of India who are under a lasting obligation to yourself no less than to your predecessors in the office of the President of the Fund."

LADY CURZON'S SPEECH.

The Central Committee having unanimously seconded Sir Arundel Arundel's remarks, her Excellency the Lady President then said:—"As this is the last occasion upon which I shall have the pleasure of presiding at a meeting of the Central Committee of the Dufferin and Victoria Memorial funds, I should like to take the opportunity of thanking the members of the Committee who are here to-day as well as those who have assisted at our deliberations during the past seven years for their invaluable services. I should also like to convey my thanks and those of the Committee to all who have given us their assistance and enthusiastic support in every part of India in promoting the objects of the funds. It is to their zeal and energy that the steady advance of the work is due and so long as we may count upon the devoted labours of those who share our desire to bring medical relief within reach of the women of India, the progress of the funds is assured. No one can realize perhaps better than I what the work is that is being done, as in our many and long tours I have had ample opportunity of seeing how excellent that work is. The Committee is, I think, aware how keenly anxious I have been to use all our hospitals as training centres to accomplish this. We have increased and strengthened our teaching staff and we now employ ten more qualified lady Doctors, seven more Assistant Surgeons and 337 more hospital assistants and women of the third grade than in 1898. In all grades we have now 476 women under medical training apart from dhais and nurses employed in the wards of our hospitals. We endeavour each year to increase the number of scholarships which enable women to go home from India to qualify for medical degrees, and though the progress of our work may not seem to the onlooker to be startlingly rapid, yet I feel that is very marked. Fears have been expressed that by bringing nurses from home I should perhaps interfere with the good work that is being done by nurses in India. This would, indeed, be a grievous mistake and nothing has been or is further from my thought. I would support all efforts to train nurses in India of all classes and encourage their employment. I anticipate that the scheme for providing English nurses in each province will cooperate with or amalgamate institutions already existing, perhaps placing them upon a more satisfactory financial basis. But it is in no way intended to check or interfere with this work already being done or capable of being done by other agencies. The grants-in-aid that we have been able to give to local branches have enabled them greatly to improve their hospitals and add to the accommodation for purdanashin ladies. I also think that the provision of fully equipped operating rooms in all our hospitals has been a great boon to both lady doctors, and their patients.

"Regarding the work of the Victoria Fund for the training of indigenous dhais, we are engaged upon a difficult problem, but in many parts of India the results are admirable. Where we cannot train dhais in hospitals, we send teachers into the districts. We combine elementary teaching of reading and writing in the vernacular with a teaching of hygiene, sanitation land elementary medical principles, and a simple medical textbook, prepared for the use of dhais by Colonel C. P. Lukis, I have had translated into Hindi and Urdu and widely circulated. Translations are also being made into Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam, Bengali and Burmese by the provincial centres concerned. Some 288 dhais have now completed a regular course of instruction. In conclusion, I ask the Committee to join with me in thanking our Assistant Secretary Mr Buk for his exceptional services. I feel that the funds owe to him the continuity of their labours, for while Central Committees and Lady Presidents come and go, he remains and may be remain for many years to guide and instruct the new comers in the questions which come under their notice I also wish to thank the Honorary Secretary, Major Macnab for the assistance he has rendered the Committee during the current season."

LORD CURZON.

VISITS LORD CROMER ON HIS WAY HOME.

SIMLA, Oct. 21.

The Viceroy and Lady Curzon dine with General and Lady Gaselee at Agra on 13th November.

It is understood that their Excellencies disembark at Suez from the Indian Marine steamer Dufferin and pay a flying visit to Lord Cromer at Cairo on their way home, rejoining the P. and O. steamer Mongolia at Port Said and therein proceeding to Marseilles.

PLAGUE MORTALITY IN INDIA.

BOMBAY CONTRIBUTES HALB.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Oct. 19.

There were 4,249 seizures and 3,395 deaths from plague last week, no less than 2,263 of the fatal cases occurring in the Bombay districts. There were 156 deaths in Madras, 65 in Bengal, 85 in the United Provinces, 38 in the Punjab, 47 in Burma, 501 in the Central Provinces, 115 in Mysore and 43 in Central India.

ADMIRAL NEIBOGATOFF AT COLOMBO.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, Oct. 19.

Admiral Neibogatoff arrived at Colombo this afternoon aboard the s.s. Nubia from Yokohama. The Admiral's name did not appear in the passenger list, and he is very reserved avoiding all company. The Russian Consul paid him a private visit.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The latest additions to Messrs. Gale and Polden's military publications are (1) Captain Phillips's "Guide for military Lecturers on military law," treating [illegible]

THE HON'BLE MR. GILES ON EDUCATION.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA Oct. 19

A bright and interesting function took place this evening in connection with the Camp Education Society's School. The Hon'ble Mr. Giles, Director of Public Instruction, presided.

The Hon'ble gentleman accompanied with Mrs. Giles arrived at five and were received at the entrance by the President Sirdar Coopooswamy V. Mudliar and members of the Committee. Sirdar Coopoo swamy rose and read the report of the school in which he very heartily and sincerely thanked all for coming. He said the school reflects great credit on the late Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna, the founder of the school and in which his full size portrait is to be unveiled to-day.

The Hon'ble Mr. Giles said:—Mr. Coopooswamy Mudliar, ladies and gentlemen,—I accept it as a great compliment that you should have asked me to preside at this function, and I have great pleasure in acceding to the request to unveil the portrait of the late Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna.

The portrait of the deceased gentlemen was then unveiled amid loud applause.

Mr. Giles, continuing to address the assembly, said—"I have more than ordinary pleasure in performing this ceremony, because I was acquainted with the late Rao Saheb for many years. I knew him during that time as a most worthy member of this camp. I remember that Mr. Chatfield who was my predecessor as Director of Public Instruction was the Rao Saheb's staunchest friend, and several years after he vacated his post I know that Mr. Chatfield corresponded with him on matters affecting this Cantonment and upon educational matters. The position of this Cantonment in educational matter is peculiar, because, as we know, there is no provision for schools for the masses. They have therefore to rely on the support of individual effort and individual philanthropy. Accordingly the Cantonment owes a great debt to this Educational Society which was started by the late Rao Saheb. Its operations have grown and prospered, but had it not been for the Rao Sahib, we may presume that the poor and backward classes in this quarter, would have been woefully neglected as far as their education was concerned. I know no better praise to bestow on him than that he devoted his time, his energy and his resources towards the welfare of the children of the place in which he lived and moved, and I think that nothing is worthier of emulation among our present generation than his splendid example. The Rao Saheb was a man of many parts, deeply interested in various public concerns; he was a leader in municipal affairs and in educational matters. It is in this room that we feel the greatest respect for him and hold him in respectful memory. It is in this room that we owe him a great debt of gratitude, and I feel sure that you all will bear me out in this opinion. He was, as you are conscious, ladies and gentlemen, a highly respected and much esteemed man, a hard and conscientious worker, a modest, retiring man. I remember him well, and I am glad to see that this portrait accurately depicts his height and genial features. I trust that for many years this picture will be the object of interest to the children of this school, and when, at times, they are inclined to, enquire who the portrait represents, let them receive the answer, that it represents a good, charitable, self-denying man who founded this Institution. No further words are required from me on the present occasion. An exaggerated eulogy of the Rao Saheb is neither wanted nor I am in a position to afford it. I wish every success to the schools of this Society and I sincerely trust that the portrait which I have just unveiled will serve to stimulate the same public spirit which the late Rao Saheb has so admirably shown in educational and different other matters, and that it will be the means of promoting the happiness and progress of the poor and backward classes of this locality.

Mrs. Giles next distributed the prizes to the successful students of the school, and having done so, the Hon'ble Mr. Giles said:—I am sure that Mrs. Giles has had much pleasure in distributing the prizes. I have had as much pleasure in presiding on this occasion. I know that it is always dangerous to make official promises, but if ever I can do anything to promote the interests of this school, I will gladly do it."

Khan Saheb D. D. Sootes proposed a vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Giles for having presided and to Mrs. Giles for having distributed the prizes. The proposition was loudly applauded.

The function ended with the distribution of bouquets and pan, the more distinguished among the assembly being garlanded.

Mr. and Mrs. Giles left amid deafening cheers.

POONA RACE GAMBLING CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONNA, Oct. 20.

To-day before Mr. Sadashiv Ragunath Imdatkar, 1st Class Honorary Magistrate for the City of Poona, Dalal Brothers, the well-known bookmakers and totalizators appeared to answer a charge brought against them at the instance of Mr. R. B. Stewart, Inspector-General of Police, under the Gambling Act, in that they carried on crown and anchor game at the last Point to Point Races. The Police Prosecutor conducted the case for the prosecution and Mr. Ghaswala, barrister-at law, defended the accused.

Mr. Stewart said in the examination that he know both the accused by sight. Point to point races were held about a fortnight ago. He saw both the accused there. They were running totalization similar to what they have at races and close to the totalizator there was a crowd standing round the table apparently intent on something. I went to see what it was and looking over the shoulders of several people saw the cloth, before the Court, spread on the table. There was a leather box in the centre of the table. While he was looking on, one of the Dalals lifted a box and three dice were underneath. The man who was standing at one end of the table threw a rupee on the table apparently in payment of a toss. The only other money he saw was an anchor which included a gold coin and four or five rupees. When he witnessed this he walked round to the other side of the table where the other Dalal was standing and told him (Dalal) that he could not play the game. Witness then took away the cloth, box and dice and as he was walking away to the tent Hormusjee Dalal came up to him and said that he had permission to play the game and showed witness a chit from the Honorary Secretary of the Races which gave him the license. Witness placed the chit in his pocket and told Dalal to see him at his bungalow the next morning. The place where the game was being played was about a mile from Yerrowda in the Lohogam village. could not take possession of the money spread on the table as he was by himself and had no assistance. He presumed accused No. 2 was present at the occurrence because the totalizator was there. The distance between the totalizator and the table was about 3 feet. In cross examination the witness said he did not stop the totalizator nor did he think it necessary to stop the bookmaker who was present at the races.

Did you not think that you were legally entitled to stop both the bookmaker and the totalizator? I am not prepared to say that I was.

Do you think you had legal justification for stopping the crown and anchor game? Certainly. It was a gambling game and I had legal authority for stopping.

Can you explain the position of place where the game was played? The place was a sort of a field I believe, it may be part of a forest. I don't think it is cultivated. The approximate distance between this place and the Poona Railway station is about three and a half miles. The limit of jurisdiction is six miles.

The Police Prosecutor produced the "Gazette" showing the jurisdiction. From Poona it extended six miles. I went to see the races. There was no enclosure. The races were organised by the Hunt Committee and they were not private.

What was your objection to Dalal playing this game at the races? Dalal could not play it because it was a gambling game, it was not one of skill. I am not aware that the game has been played in various parts of India. Before this I have never seen it played anywhere. It is possible I may have read about it.

Re-examined, Mr. Stewart said there were about three or four hundred Europeans and natives present. None of the Europeans were engaged in the game.

At this stage Mr. Ghaswalla applied for an adjournment to call evidence for the defence. He said it was a test case and must be fought out. But the Police Prosecutor suggested that the statement of the accused might be taken. But Mr. Ghaswalla was against it and added that he did not intend to root illegality into legality by attempting to show that the game did not amount to gambling, but that under the special circumstances it was privileged at the race course. He had however a course to follow and if the adjournement was granted he would have time to refer to the High Court decisions on the point and call witnesses.

Mr. Stewart said he did not mean to press for the extreme penalty in the case. The Court had before it the implements of gaming and the illegality of the game would of course be admitted. Mr. Ghaswalla said he did not wish to deny the illegality of the game, but the illegality of the [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Oct. 6.

THE POSITION OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The particularly well-informed gentlemen who told the somewhat curiously credulous Mr. Augustine Birrell that there will be a General Election in November must be sorry that he spoke. It is true that we are not yet in November, but it is not very far off and the signs of an appeal to the country this year are not observant even to those who seem to spend most of their time scanning the political horizon for indications of the coming struggle at the polls. Those who have hoped without hope jumped to the conclusion that because Mr. Balfour was going to Balmoral as Minister in attendance we should see something very soon. Well Mr. Balfour has been at the King's Highland residence since last Monday, and nothing wonderful has happened. If, as was surmised, the Prime Minister had taken his turn as Minister in attendance—an honour not supposed to be coveted except perhaps by Ministerial novices—simply for the purpose of obtaining Royal sanction for an early appeal to the country, the probabilities are that we should by this time have been vouchsafed some inkling of what was coming. One Cabinet Minister Mr. Gerald Balfour has spoken within the past few days, and his speech may be searched in vain for any suggestion of an immediate General Election, all he said negatived the idea of such a thing happening even in the spring of 1906, let alone the autumn of this year. He hopes, he says to have the report of the Redistribution Committee in his hands by the end of this month, then the Government will frame their scheme and submit to a commission, preparatory to the drafting of a Bill, which will be introduced next session. He does not tell us wherein the new scheme will differ from the original one, which came into existence under such painful circumstances, but he makes it clear that the Government intend to stand or fall by adhering to their plan of making a very considerable reduction in the number of Irish members. Mr. Gerald Balfour further said "If, however, I am asked when the date of the General Election is likely to be, I give the same answer now that I gave few months ago at a dinner party at the Conservative Club. The Government will not either dissolve or resign until one of two conditions is fulfilled—namely, *that we have lost the confidence of the country which we have not yet done*, or that, in our opinion, it is no longer to the advantage of the country that we should continue in office. As to this last point, it is we who must be the judges and not our opponents." The italics are those of Liberal commentators, who are naturally somewhat upset by, shall I say, the "cheek" of Mr. G. Balfour? I do not think any other word would be so appropriate.

THE UNEMPLOYED AGITATION.

The movement by, or perhaps I should say by and on behalf of the unemployed for the Socialist gentry are as they would say on the job, is beginning to assume a rather sinister aspect, and it will be fortunate, if we get through the winter without a repetition of the scenes of twenty years ago, when a mob broke into West End shops and the guards were called out to clear Trafalgar Square. A curious feature about the present agitation, all gether free from the agitations in the eighties, is the desire to bring the King into the matter. Mass meetings and local Councils where the Labour party predominates have for some time past been adopting petitions either asking his Majesty to summon Parliament immediately to legislate for the out-of-works or to receive deputations to listen to arguments in favour of his doing so. To one of the bodies who so addressed, him the Shoreditch Borough Council, the following reply was written by Lord Knollys:—"On the King's arrival at Balmoral I had the honour of submitting to him the memorial which you forwarded to me from the borough of Shoreditch, I am commanded by his Majesty to inform you, in reply, that it would be contrary to every precedent were he to receive a deputation, and he regrets therefore that he is unable to comply with your request. At the same time, in order that the important matter contained in the memorial should receive proper consideration from the King's responsible advisers, his Majesty has desired me to send the petition to the Secretary of State for the Home Department." At a meeting of the Poplar Borough Council last night the following telegram from Lord Knolly's was read:—"To the Town Clerk of Poplar. By the King's command your memorial has been referred to the Secretary of State for the Home Department." The reading of the telegram was received with cries of shame and after some strong speeches the following resolution was adopted by 15 votes to seven:—"Seeing that his Majesty is going to receive an address from the City of Westminster and the Holborn Borough Council upon the opening of Aldwych, we instruct the Town Clerk of this Council to present an address on that occasion, and that the address shall call to those facts that we want to call attention to The "Times" reports the mover of the resolution as saying it was perfectly monstrous that a Municipal Council could not be received by his Majesty and yet he could receive General Booth and the Rev. W. Carlile, and that their memorial should be pigeon-holed at the Home Office. They should not take this thing quietly." The seconder declared according to the same report that if "the King could waste time on the Doncaster race course, surely he could spend a few minutes on his subjects' grievances." While these unusual remarks were being made at Poplar, another democratic Council that of the important borough of Woolwich rejected a proposal put forward by the Conservatives that the King should be invited to open the new Municipal buildings, and decided to ask Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., the Labour member to perform the ceremony. It is rather stupid of these representatives of the working classes to show animosity to the King for refusing to do what is, if not an impossibility, a thing absolutely contrary to all precedent.

LANCASHIRE AND BOMBAY.

When the Manchester papers publish a paragraph about Mr. Gokhale and his mission they give a column or more to the eminently not altogether disinterested indignation that has been stimulated in the cotton manufacturing districts of England by the news of the excessive hours of labour in your Bombay Mills. In the leading journal this morning appears the following:—

It is expected that the Northern Counties Weavers' Association will at once take in hand the question of the long hours in the Bombay mills to which the "Times" has drawn attention; and that they will seek the co-operation of the Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations in bringing pressure to bear upon Mr. Brodrick. The Preston and North Lancashire Operative Cotton Spinners have taken the matter up, and are expected to discuss the question this week. They say, in their manifesto that the operatives in Bombay can be kept at work for 15 hours a day, provided the annual average does not exceed 12 hours a day. "Because these poor miserable people have skins darker than our own, and they do not know what trade unionism means, they are to be kept on the grind all their days for a miserable pittance." The Bombay mills were managed by Englishmen, and the money with which to build them was found by English capitalists. In some cases the mills paid a dividend of 30 per cent. The position of the Lancashire operatives, the Preston committee says, would have been no better than the poor natives of India, had they been not organized. The statements as to the sweating hour in the Indian mills have created great indignation in Lancashire."

The "Manchester Guardian" has been ascertaining the opinions on the subject of some of the men of light and leading in the North. Mr. D. J. Shackleton, one of the Labour members of Parliament, expresses the view that the way to improvement will be found in more adequate inspection. A more effectual way would be to abolish the Bombay mill industry altogether, but although Lancashire would no doubt be glad if this were to come about we cannot expect her to be quite so frank as to say so. Mr. Shackleton regrets, we are told, that Parliament is not now in session so that attention might be called to an evil so menacing as that of which complaint is made to the future of Bombay. He anticipates that any action taken by Lancashire will be liable to be misunderstood. No, it will not be misunderstood. We shall all know that Lancashire is coming to the rescue of the poor overworked mill workers in India as actuated by mixed motives. That is all. But wicked people will say qui s'excuse s'accuse and Mr. Shackleton's interviewer proceeds: "The Bombay employers and some people in England will attribute Lancashire's protest to interested motives and will insinuate that there is a desire to limit the production and to cripple the competition of a rival industry. Such a construction cannot, he thinks, be fairly put on the action which he desires Lancashire to take. Both employers and employed in Lancashire have repeatedly shown a practical sympathy with the Indian people in the social and economic hardships which press upon them and if further proof of disinterestedness is wanted it is provided in the liberal margin of working hours which Lancashire already willingly allows to Bombay. Lancashire allows, indeed I Mr. C W Macara, President of the Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' association, does not seem to have talked so much about humanitarian considerations as about the injury done to Lancashire by the longer hours of its rivals. "In this country the number of working hours in a cotton mill was" (I quote from the report of his statements) practically restricted by law to 55 1/2 a week and it was difficult to see why in another part of the Empire where the climate was worse the operatives should be allowed to work for longer hours. Mr. Macara sighs for the time when there will be uniform conditions of labour in all countries and sooner or later he believes that ides will be realised. What an idealist he must be! Mr. Alfred Emmott M. P. talked with caution and pointed out the difficulty which some of his friends imperfectly perceive for Lancashire to take action in the matter without the suggestion of ulterior motives Mr. E Miller (Messrs Macdonald, Miller and Co.) who knows India says things in Bombay are not quite so bad as they were [illegible]

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1.]

cently received after a seven year's residence in India"—not perhaps altogether an unbiased witness—is quoted as expressing entire agreement with the speech of Mr. B. D. Petit.

THE CONGRESS DELEGATION.

"India" the organ of the National Congress says:—"The Hon. Mr. Gokhale's visit to this country has aroused great interest in the Press." And then it mentions the names of several papers which have published "sympathetic notices of Mr Gokhale's" career but the list does not include the "Times," the "Daily Telegraph," the "Standard," the "Daily Graphic," the "Daily Mail," the "Daily Express" and the "Pall Mall Gazette". I do not deny that the measures taken to boom Mr. Gokhale have met with a certain amount of success, but would it not have been more accurate to say that his visit had "aroused great interest in a section of the Press." I also learn from the same source that a resolution just adopted by the Executive of the National Democratic League concludes in these terms:—"That while we rejoice at every measure or treaty which tends to promote international peace in Asia or elsewhere, we cannot but maintain that the only true way to protect the integrity of India is by the first extension of Indian self-government on popular bases and by the abolition of the wasteful militarism and the grinding taxations which are the real causes of the cholera, the plague and famine that make the British dominion in India a curse to its peoples and a constant peril to mankind." But you need not be alarmed. The National Democratic League is not so formidable as its name may seem to indicate to persons as a distance and the chances are that the above resolution was penned by some concerned individual who knows as much about India as an orang-outang in the Zoological Gardens knows about the National Democratic League. After twenty years' effort the English friends of the National Congress have not been able to secure the adherence of a single politician of the first rank in the official Liberal party and although I may be mistaken I shall be much surprised if Mr. Gokhale is able to make any great impression upon those who exercise real influence in politics. I will eat my hat if Lord Rosebery presides at one of Mr Gokhale's meeting and although one cannot speak quite so positively about "C.B.", I doubt very much if even he will give any official countenance to the new movement on the part of the Congresswallas to capture the great Liberal party.

A NEW FIELD FOR ESPERANTO.

Dr. John Pollen has been in communication with Lord Lansdowne on the subject of that wonderful Esperanto which according to its enthusiastic adherents, and their enthusiasm is unbounded—will ere long make the whole world kin. Writing to his Lordship as Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs Dr. Pollen urged that in view of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty the sailors of both navies should be instructed in Esperanto so that they may freely converse with each other when they meet. Lord Lansdowne in a very courteous letter to Dr. Pollen, who is personally known to the Foreign Secretary, promised to bring the suggestion under the notice of the First Lord of the Admiralty. But if the sailors, why not the soldiers, especially as the Treaty contemplates the possibility of the armies of the two countries acting in combination in defence of the territorial "status quo" in the regions of Eastern Asia or of India? Here is something to keep Tommy Atkins out of mischief. There is really no time to Dr. Pollen's aspirations. The other evening in addressing the National Union of Teachers at Woolwich he claimed that Esperanto might be of use in connection with the coming visit to London of the members of the Paris Municipal Council. It seems that only two members of the London County Council, who are to be the hosts of the French visitors, can speak their language with any fluency, while only one of the Parian representatives can hold forth in English. What can be more natural than that both bodies should in the meantime learn Esperanto? Although our French friends are to arrive within ten days or a fortnight, Dr. Pollen thinks there is sufficient time for the London and Parisian Councillors to master the new language. If they were all as good linguists as Dr. Pollen himself is, his idea might be carried out, but from what is said above I fear that facility in the acquirement of foreign languages is not the strong point of the average member of the London County Council or of his French "confreere." The "Daily News," which is nothing if not unconventional, has taken up the puzzling paragraphs now and again in the strange tongue that has captivated your old friend, the ex-Collector of Customs. This new departure provokes one of the Conservative contemporaries of the "Daily News" to express a fervent wish that the whole of the contents of the Bonverie sheet were printed in Esperanto, especially the leading articles!

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE AND SIR GEORGE BIRDWOOD.

Sir George Birdwood, the staunchest surviving friend, since Sir Philip Cunliffe Owen and Sir Frederick Abel passed away, of the Imperial Institute, has according to announcement in yesterday's "Times," resigned his connection with the Institute as a Member of the Committee of the Secretary of State for India in Council for the administration of the Indian Section of the Institute. The announcement is as follows:—

It transpired at the Imperial Institute on Tuesday that Sir George Birdwood had resigned his position on the India Office Committee for the Imperial Institute, thus severing the last tie of his official connexion with India, which has extended over half a century. Sir George Birdwood has been a member of the Committee from its inception, and, as he has shown by his published Parliamentary papers on the subject, has always been an advocate of the support given to Industries by the Government of India. It is understood that his resignation arises from differences of opinion with his colleagues on the Committee."

The statements in the "Times" paragraph are, I have ascertained, literally correct, but no one who knows Sir George Birdwood's autocratic ways. I once heard the present Governor-General of Canada, Earl Grey, describe him as the "greatest autocrat in London" will believe that his retirement even in his 74th year, is anything but a diplomatic means to a definite end. He is indeed a very old "autocrat" now, and ever since the weakening complaint from which he has been suffering during the past three years, took severer hold of him, he has shewn an inclination, where indifferent about any matters in discussion, to let them take their own way to a solution; but where he is interested in the result, the Old Adam breaks out in him as imperiously and strenuously and resourcefully as ever and we all know that the hand of this "old hand" in the work of the Committees, and other like public bodies, has lost none of its pristine "cunning". We all know him in Bombay, and we all know him here too. When money was wanted out of the Victoria and Albert Gardens Committee, when called for the purpose, they found the proof of a report of the proceedings of the meeting for the "Bombay Gazette" and "Times of India" of the following morning laid before them, with the subscription of each member of the Committee, present or absent, set forth in 3 figures, and even this sum was all paid up! The Commander-in-Chief, Sir William Mansfield once in defiance of the posted up rules rode, with Lady Mansfield driving, into the Victoria Gardens both, "autocrats" of the severest type. But they found a more resolute one in Sir George, Birdwood who on their angrily resenting his first protestations, at once said that if they did not go out quietly he would turn them out. "I am the Commander-in-Chief, and I am Assistant Surgeon, but I am discharging a public duty, and you are breaking a regulation of the Committee absolutely binding on you, and I have no alternative but to enforce it against you, whatever may happen." They then turned back. I might indefinitely multiply such stories, form the record of Bombay, and from my experiences here, while continually, when any difficulties are anticipated in any Committee of which he is a member, Sir George is sure to be asked to deal with it. No one would be more successful or more ingenious in dealing with such contingencies, and therefore I do not for a moment believe that Sir George's resignation of the Indian Committees at the Imperial Institute, means his final withdrawal from official life, or anything but a demonstration intended to free the hands of the India Office in carrying out some advanced programme for the more effective utilisation of the resources of the Imperial Institute in the interests of India. The result of his success in all such cases is his absolute recklessness of the consequences to himself in following out any line of policy he thinks likely to further any good object he may set before himself; and his indomitable perseverence in pursuing it through every opposition and disappointment. The correspondence in the case will, I presume, be published as a Parliamentary (white) paper

OLLA PODRIDA.

The advertisement columns of the "Times" yesterday contained the following:—

A Hopelessly Incompetent Fool, with no qualification—social or intellectual, totally devoid of knowledge on any conceivable subject, thoroughly indolent and untrustworthy is desirous of obtaining a remunerative post in any capacity.

In the old days the clerical profession would have been opened to such a man, but to the great credit of the Established Church that avenue no longer exists for absolute incompetency. Do you want a new Viceroy or Governor?

A correspondent signing himself James Drummond and writing from Colinton is trying to trace in the "Scotsman" the origin of the following story:—

The late Prebendary Kitto, vicar of St Martins-in-the-Fields, missing from his accustomed stand the old crossing over which he had for many years swept the well-known and well-used crossing between the corner of St Martin's Church (Duncannon Street) and the National Gallery made inquiry and learned that he was ill, dying in fact. Following up a clue he traced him to an attic in the salubrious neighbourhood of Seven Dials and whence last after some efforts he reached the apartments he found Mr. Gadsden's their Prime Minister already as the man's bedside where he had been reading the Bible to him and praying with him.

"James Drummond" adds:—The story is not in Mr. Kenyon's Life; indeed, if he knew it, it was [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD LAMINGTON.

There was much bustle and animation at the Victoria Terminus yesterday morning in connection with the arrival of His Excellency Lord Lamington from Poona. The heads of Government are seldom known to be present in Bombay at this hot season of the year, and their early return to this city is to be accounted for by the preparations which have to be made in Government House and elsewhere on the occasion of the arrival of Lord Curzon and T. R. H. the Prince and Princess of Wales. Yesterday morning the flag flew high over the roof of the Victoria Terminus, and the presence of a European guard of honour and a detachment of the Governor's Body-Guard drew the special attention of all passers-by in the vicinity of the station. The up-platform at the station looked bright with the guard of honour, consisting of 100 rank-and-file of the Yorkshire Regiment, 2nd Battalion, with band and colours, who were drawn up under Captain Vans Agnew on the eastern verge of the up-platform, which was carpeted with red baize. Beyond stood a strong detachment of the Governor's Body-Guard under the command of Captain Naylor, who presented a peculiarly interesting appearance dressed as he was in the smart uniform of the native sowars composing the detachment. The Poona Mail trains, by which His Excellency travelled with Mr. Da Boulay, Private Secretary, and Captain Greig, Aide-de-Camp, drove up into the station at 10-10 a. m., in charge of the District Traffic Superintendent and Mr. T. G. Foard, the Superintendent of the G. I. P. Railway Police. Lord Lamington, as he alighted at the station, walked up to and inspected the guard of honour, and then shook hands with the gentlemen present to receive him—the ceremonies being made in most instances by Captain Greig. Among those present at the station were the Hon. Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, the Hon. Mr. S. W. Edgerley, the Hon. Mr. White, the Hon. Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E., the Hon. Mr. G. O. W. Dunn, Sir Harkisondas Narotamdas, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. B. Chichgar, Brigadier General Greenfield, Colonel Owen, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor just returned from leave, Major Lee, Colonel H. D. Oliver, Surgeon General Greany, Captain Meynell, Major Yarr, Father George, S. J., Mr. H. G. Gell, Mr. W. L. Cameron, Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Major Cordue, Mr. P. R. Cadell, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Mr. P. W. Monie, Rasaldar Bahadur Shaik Abdul Hamid, aide-de-camp, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. Monteath, Mr. Sassoon J. David, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. A. Muirhead, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Mr. R. M. Phillips, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Major Fraser, Mr. F. Harrison, Mr. F. T. Rickards, Mr. R. M. Patel, Mr. Fazalboy Currimboy Ebrahim, Mr. Raoji V. J. Sunkersett, Mr. N. M. Wadia, C. I. E., Mr. E. D. Talati, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Mr. Dawoodbhoy Moosabhoy, Khan Saheb Kazi Mahomed Ali Moorgay, Haji Ahmed Dewjee, Khan Saheb Ibrahim Haffi, Haji Ibrahim Jettaker, Khan Bahadur Abdul Rehman Kadwani, etc. His Excellency was garlanded by some of the Mahomedan gentlemen, and drove from the station to Malabar Point.

LORD NELSON'S FAREWELL TO ENGLAND.

ON THE EVE OF THE VICTORY OF TRAFALGAR.

(October 21, 1805).

A NAVY LEAGUE SONG BY SIR TOLLEMACHE SINCLAIR, BART.

Grand are the thoughts of thee, words of thee,

cerned, what does not enter into the matter I look at it from the point of view of humanity and I think the welfare of those who are subject to our rule will be our first consideration. As a matter of fact the political interest which may be imputed to us is more apparent than real. Personally, I believe that the Lancashire operatives have little to fear from competition of this sort and I am sure that the Indian employers will not be gainers in the long run.

"Cheap labour is often expensive. It has been proved in this country that if a man is given reasonable opportunities for relaxation he puts a lot more energy, interest, and skill into his work than he would be able to do otherwise Operatives who have to work the hours which are said to be worked in some of the Indian mills cannot do their duty efficiently."

MR. A EMMOTT, M.P.

Mr. Alfred Emmott, M. P., another Trades union representative in the course of conversation, said he had seen the article but had not had the opportunity of studying the question of labour in the Indian mills sufficiently to enable him to express definite view upon it. It does seem to me however, he said that something should be done to remedy the condition of affairs which is described. It should of course, be done chiefly from the point of view of bettering the condition of the people of India, who are engaged in the industry rather than from that of the trading interests of Lancashire which are concerned. The fact that we have such interest makes it difficult for us to take action in the matter without the suggestion of ulterior motives. The Indian Factory Act ought to be made effective. It is largely a matter of education and administration. Mr. R Miller (Messrs. Macdonald Miller and Co) Manchester, who has a wide personal knowledge of India, expressed the opinion that the conditions of labour in the Indian mills were not quite as bad as the investigator had described them. They did not, he considered justify the term "cold-blooded inhumanity." Undoubtedly there was a need for shortening the hours of labour in the mills. "Before the introduction of electricity," Mr. Miller said, "no artificial light was used in the mills in Bombay and work ceased at sunset. The price of gas in Bombay is about 9s. per 1,000 cubic feet, the coal which is used for its manufacture having to be imported; and the use of gas for lighting purposes in the mills is therefore practically out of the question. The millowners, I assume, produce their own electric current. I believe a public supply company is about to come into active operation, but I do not think it is at work yet. I was talking quite lately with one of the largest Indian millowners and his opinion was that the best men in the trade are in favour of limiting the hours of labour. [illegible] Procter, a Bombay merchant and manager of a mill, and who is in consequence, a member of the Millowners' Union, has for a long time advocated a lessening of the hours of labour in the mills, and he is supported by a number of the better class of natives. He points out, with Mr. Pettit, that if the millowners do not stop the long hours of working they will leave the Government no option but to interfere.

"Any action that Lancashire takes, I fear, be understood as wholly from self interest point of, because, of course, the humanitarian that Lancashire has an axe to grind may be said Government are taking note of mind. I believe the millowners have gone so far of the matter. The long hours that they will [illegible] in the direction of Mr. Miller added, probably be checked.

present time are [illegible] that the Bombay mills at the They have never making a good deal of money. [illegible] lod of profit before, he believed, enjoyed such a [illegible] osperity.

NEED OF LEGISLATION.

Mr. Nathan Laski, a Manchester merchant, who for several years has made periodical journeys to India for the purposes of business said that in October of last year he was through one of the largest spinning mills in the Madras Presidency. "I do not believe," he said, "that the statement quoted in the 'Manchester Guardian' are exaggerated; indeed I think the case is stated very moderately. In the mill to which I refer I was struck with the condition of the operatives, and especially of the children. They were wretched beings, and many of them seemed to be but skin and bone. The state of things in Bombay would probably be worse than in Madras, where the people as a whole are better educated and more independent.

"There is, in my opinion, the greatest need for legislation for the protection of the native worker, and particularly of the child worker.

A MYSTERIOUS MANCHESTER MAN.

The head of one of the most important houses in Manchester concerned in the trade with Bombay who has recently returned after a seven years residence in India informed one of our representatives that he quite agreed with the speech of Mr. B D Pettit. "There is," he said "real hardship on the native workpeople, and the facts are not aggravated as to the long hours which the people have to work and as to the deplorable effects upon them. As to the meeting named, you might have quoted an even stronger denunciation than that of Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Pettit. Mr. H E. Procter, for instance spoke strongly against the conditions of labour which now obtain and appealed to the millowners to remember that the natives were human being like themselves.

"It is a think quite time that the Government of India took cognisance of the position of matters in the mills, and adopted some measures with a view of redressing the grievances and improving the condition of the workpeople.

"As to the sanitary conditions, it is well known that the visits of the inspectors are anticipated and provided for. If inquiry showed, and no doubt it would, that the sanitary experts are not efficient, more efficient one sought to be appointed, and they ought to go more on the lines followed in this country. It will be [illegible] of course, that this agitation [illegible] interested people, who [illegible] the competition [illegible] apart from [illegible] rge portion of the [illegible] time has arrived [illegible] eaching effective [illegible] ing the hours of [illegible] the Amalgamated [illegible] Spinners, said the [illegible] ously required very serious consideration, specially in its bearing on social and economic conditions amongst the natives of India. There were good grounds for legislative interference on behalf of a people whom it is our duty to protect in very legitimate way.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, Oct, 20.

Nearly general rain has fallen on the Burma and the West Coasts and local rain in the interior of Burma, Orissa, Bombay and the Deccan, also on the Madras Coast. Some showers have occurred in Assam the South of Bengal, and the interior of South India. The chief falls are Rangoon and Mandaly 3 inches, False Point 2 1-2 inches, Diamond Island 2 inches Mayavo, Akyab, Mangalore and Shoranur 1 1-2 inches, Hassein Lashio, Vanchain, Alongaw, Chittagong, Narayanganj, Cocanada Masulipatam and Madras 1 inch, and Karwar Goa, Mormagao and Trivandrum 1-2 an inches. The monsoon condition are rather less strongly marked to-day in the Peninsular except on the East Coast. The indications of the cyclonic storm of the West Coast have almost disappeared. The Bay monsoon has given some moderately heavy rain in Burma, but not much in North East India, owing perhaps to the existence of the disturbed weather in the north of the Bay. Nearly general and heavy rain is likely on the North Burma Coast, and nearly general rain in South Burma Bengal and the West Coast. Local rain is likely in the interior of Burma, and on the Madras Coast. Some showers are likely to occur in the Deccan and the interior of South India.

STORM SIGNAL.

The Port Officer issued the following notice at 9 o'clock yesterday morning :—

"Storm signal, lower warning signal, hoist cautionary signal, disturbance, apparently disappearing."

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 20TH OCT.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed irregularly and by small amounts over the whole area. it is below normal everywhere.

Winds are cyclonic along the coast from Karwar to Dwarka, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been fresh at Ratnagiri and generally light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 7° in defect at Sholapur and 5° in excess at Cawnpore ; minimum 6° in defect at Cawnpore and Allahabad and 7° to 8° in excess at Surat and Bhavnagar Para. The highest temperature in the shade was 102° at Karachi and the lowest 57° at Lahore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy in all districts except in Sind, the Central and United Provinces Rajputana and the Punjab where it is cloudless.

Rain.—Seventeen stations report rain to-day, the chief falls being 1·87 at Sholapur, 1·35" at Ahmednagar, 0·12 at Masulipatam, 1·09 at Madras and nearly an inch at Colombo and Mangalore.

Weather.—The cyclonic character of winds along the Coast from Karwar to Dwarka and the isobars indicate the probable existence of a disturbance to the south-westwards of Dwarka out at sea. Rain in local showers is to be expected in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Ceylon and the Malabar Coast.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

EXECUTION IN BOMBAY.

BARJIVAN SOONDERJI, a Hindu, aged 50, who was sentenced to death by the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, in September last for the murder of one Bapulal Jhagubhai, a Hindu, in June last, paid the extreme penalty of the law yesterday morning on the gallows within the precincts of the Common Jail at Oomercary. It may be remembered that Bapulal was thrown out of the window of a room on the third storey of a house in Khoja Street on the night of the 27th June by Barjivan, who had an accomplice in the person of one Hurjivan Madhavji. The motive for the crime was pecuniary matters between the murderer and Bapulal. Hurjivan Madhowji was sentenced to transportation for life.

About 7 o'clock yesterday morning the doomed man was led out of his cell and the death warrant was read out to him On being asked if he had anything to say he again protested his innocence and asked that a dirmar be given to the bunnians out of the money he was leaving behind. He was then led up to the gallows and after the noose had been adjusted, the fatal bolt was drawn and the unfortunate man launched into eternity. After the usual lapse of one hour his body was cut down and handed over to his relations for disposal.

The condemned after conviction had petitioned the Government and the Government of India both in both instances the petition was rejected.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

The Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin. "Miss Gladstone Hoey and Countess of Westmeath write, "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the toilet, bath and nursery. [illegible] and [illegible] tones, refreshed and [illegible] Conditions. Unfailing [illegible] performed. All [illegible] Grocers, &c., sell it.

THE FACTORY LAWS.

Those who read the highly-coloured accounts of the miseries of Bombay's "Slaves" in the columns of the "Times of India" some weeks ago must have wondered whether we were living in India under the "regime" of Egyptian Pharoah or Russian Czar. The author of the lengthy diatribe disclaimed all intention of writing sensationally or emulating the manner of Kingsley and Tom Hood. Perhaps the comparison might have been appropriately extended to Marie Corelli and the Twentieth Century realist school but in making the suggestion we have no desire to impute motives either to the conductors of the journal which gave publicity to the descriptions or their accredited agent and missionary into these regions of Cimmerian gloom It is only fair to add that the truth of the allegations, in so far as they refer to the question of long hours for male workmen, has been borne out to some extent by the Mill owners themselves and also by the report of the Chief Inspectors of Factories in the Western Presidency. Were it not that allowance has to be made for the warmth generated by family discussion, the writer might perhaps have been excused for taking his cue from one or two of the speakers at a recent meeting of the Mill-owners Association But even so he can hardly be justified for our Pettifogging Pest. The zeal, in fact, he displayed in pursuing his object was really remarkable. He laid traps for the jobbers and with a cunning worthy of Morgiana produced children from innocent looking sacks of cotton, to say nothing of holding meetings of workmen and extracting from them admissions as to the cruelty of their taskmasters and masters. The replies to enquiries carried out in this fashion were naturally damning—the "slave" is a human being after all if only a slave,—and the result of the somewhat unwise agitation thus set on foot is to be seen in the strikes that have been breaking out in mills, be it noted, where the workmen have least ground for a grievance. It is all very well and philanthrophic into the bargain, to champion the cause of the weak; but if things had been as bad as they are painted, it is surely amazing that the workmen did not take matters into their own hands and go on strike long ago. People who have to be roused to action are not usually the class with a "burning" grievance. Nor is a strike the worst part of the business. The loud wail of "suffering" humanity has begun to engage the solicitous interest of Lancashire and when Lancashire intervenes we know where we are, or rather perhaps it would be more correct to say, we don't know.

That the conditions of factory life in this country are no ideal, I would not be impossible, of course, to deny. But before we launch ourselves into the realms of Utopia it would be as well to remember the good old adage that 'circumstances alter cases.' Anyone who has had anything to do with labour in this country knows that the men he employs are not models of perfection. They have queer ideas of sanitation and frequently also strange notions on the subject of work. The employees at the Bombay mills are no better than their fellows elsewhere in India; at least they seem to have learnt the art of "malingering" as well as it is anywhere practised. They have probably, therefore, in the past solved the problem of long hours in a manner fairly satisfactory to themselves This is not said in any defence of a system which is doubtless open to many objections, but it is a fact to be borne in mind in criticising the action of a large body of proprietors, who, taken, as a whole, are probably no more depraved than other members of the society in which they live, and who have till now accepted these conditions as inevitable to their environments. Nor must it be forgotten that the owners were the first to perceive the shortcomings of the system, and that by co-operating together for a twelve hours' work day they are doing what they can to remove an evil. Shorter hours may have at last recognised; are likely to promote efficiency, and everyone must wish them well in the result of the experiment. The fear, however, seems to be entertained that there are "black sheep" in the fold, and that the action of the benign few may be frustrated by the unholy slimness of other members of the fraternity. If, however, we accept the axiom that shorter hours mean greater efficiency, the question solves itself. No one is likely to backside if it is to his disadvantage. The difficulty will only arise if it can be proved that a diminution of 2 1-2 hours in work entails a serious loss either in output or quality. In any case, it is better for the mill-owners to take action themselves than to call in the aid of hard and fast legislation, which would almost infallibly bring into the drafting of rules other interests than those of the employers and the employed. Government intervention has, it is true, been successful in the case of mine labour; but that was not a subject in which Lancashire was especially interested. The matter is one that concerns mill-owners all over the country, and their interests would be best wise to give to it their earnest attention.

As to the other evils complained of they seem to be the fault not so much of the Factory Acts as of their administration. Under those Acts fairly wide discretionary powers are delegated to Local Governments, who are thus enabled to issue regulations as to ventilation, overcrowding and inspection generally. If the atmosphere of some of the mills is appalling, if children are being systematically overworked or are being employed in dangerous work or if the inspection is flagrantly bad the blame lies principally with the Government of Bombay. However stringent an enactment may be, however beneficent may have been the intentions of its framers, it can only be doomed to failure if no attempt is to be made to carry out its provisions. No doubt the Acts themselves are not perfect. They do not recognise a distinction brought out in the English Factory Law between children and young persons and they are not very precisely perhaps in their protective clauses, in these days of centralisation Local Government are somewhat chary of overstepping their powers and their proneness to use as little as possible of the discretion allowed them is one of the results. It is easy to talk glibly in general terms; it is another thing to come down to clear definitions. But if Mr. Dowet could introduce into his new Amendment Bill which it is at present only a purely formal character certain clauses bringing the Indian Law into closer conformity with the spirit of English enactment the hands of the Local Governments would be immensely strengthened. The evils are not so great that they cannot be quietly removed and on real reform was ever gained by hysterical shrieking."—"Pioneer."

ALLEGED FRAUD BY A MUCCADUM.

MR. KEMP, Chief Presidency Magistrate, heard at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday a case in which Vallabhdas Runchordas, a Muccadum, was charged with cheating and misappropriation in respect of 112 bales of cotton belonging to Motilal Agiaram a cotton merchant. Mr. Kamdar of Messrs. Madhavjee and Kamdar with Mr. Vellinkar pleader, appeared for the complainant, and Mr Spencer and Mr. B. T. Desai, pleaders, defended the accused.

The case for the prosecution was that, on the 2nd May last the complainant on behalf of his constituent, Jitmal Fatechand, advanced Rs. 14,500 to Ramprasad Mulchand against 185 bales of cotton which Ramprasad had agreed to redeem from one Panalal Ganeshdas, and hand over to complainant as security for the sum of Rs. 17 800, including the sum of Rs, 14,500, due by Ramprasad to Jitmal. On the same day Ramprasad redeemed the bales from Panalal and brought a chithi addressed by Panalal to the accused, with whom Panalal had stored the 185 bales, asking him to deliver the bales to Ramprasad or to his instructions. On getting the chithi the accused agreed to hold the bales on behalf of and as muccadam for the complainant. Out of these 185 bales, the accused in September last, delivered 71 bales to complainant's purchasers, but would not deliver to the complainant the remaining bales Complainant learnt that the accused had dishonestly misappropriated and disposed of the same, and hence the charge.

Same evidence having been recorded further hearing of the case was adjourned,

DIVINE SERVICE

XVIII SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, OCTOBER 21.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral—Ajutter in G
Hymns—1, 209, 324 and 318.
9 a.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Chants 7 and 19.
Anthem—
Hymns—277, 19 and Navy League Hymn
Collections for—S S J E

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 6.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.
Choral evensong on Tuesday at 6-30 p m.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7-45 a.m.—Morning Prayer Holy Communion and Sermon.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Indo-British Institution.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Choral.
4-45 p m—Sunday School and Catechising.
6 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.
(Standard Time)

8 a.m.—Holy Communion
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon
Hymns—218, 219 and 19

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

6 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7 a.m.—Matins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist—(Choral)
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for Organ and Choir

BOMBAY BAPTIST CHURCH—Bellasis Road.
(Opposite Byculla Club).

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sunday Services—Preacher— Mr C Eicher

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,
(Church of Scotland.)

11 a.m—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service
Psalm—135—Tune
Hymn—75.
Hymn—157.
Hymn—320.

WESLEYAN CHURCH COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8 a.m.—Parade Service Preacher—Mr W J Keesbett
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
5-40 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.
6-30 to 9-30 p.m.—Social Hour.
Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens, Byculla.
9-30 a.m.—Preacher—Rev C Ryder Smith B A.
6 p.m.—Preacher—Mr G H Poster
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School

THE UNITED FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
(Wandby Road.)

8 a. m.—Sunday School.
10-30 a.m.—Service at Parel.
11-a m United Service—(St Andrew's Church)
5 p.m.—Fellowship Association.
6 p.m.—Evening Service—Rev Alex S Crichton

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth! Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

HOME.

HIGH TIDES.—Extensive damage has been done by high tides which prevailed at the end of last and the beginning of this week.

Ireland.—At a meeting of the Irish Reform Association held last week in Dublin, Lord Dunraven presiding, a memorandum was adopted recapitulating the views of the association and advocating the holding of a representative conference to consider the best means of facilitating legislation and of dealing with questions affecting the prosperity of the country.—A new series of Mr. W. O'Brien's newspaper the "Irish People" has begun. Mr. J. Redmond has expressed his readiness to take part in the suggested conference with Mr O'Brien for the purpose of arranging political differences. On Sunday morning Dublin was placarded with posters calling on the people not to enlist in the Army, Navy, or police.

Police.—At Bow-street, Edward and Maud Willing and Mabel Hughes have been committed for trial charged with forging and uttering a cheque for £150 in the name of the Bishop of London.—There was a very heavy list of cases against motorists last week at Andover.

The Merstham Tunnel Mystery.—The inquest on the body of Miss Money was resumed at Merstham on Monday. Several witnesses having confirmed the evidence they had previously given. Dr. W. H. Willcox, medical expert attached to the Home Office, stated the results of a "post mortem" examination of the body which he made on September 23. There was no abrasion as had been supposed, in the roof of the mouth nor any indication that death had been caused by suffocation or poison. He thought the injuries to the skull and lower part of the body had been caused by a train passing over the body. Some of the bruises, especially on the right arm, seemed to have been caused by violence, and might have been inflicted in a struggle, at this stage the inquiry was adjourned for a fortnight.

The unemployed.—At a meeting of the Shoreditch Borough Council on Tuesday a letter was read from Lord Knollys stating that he had submitted to the King the memorial from Shoreditch requesting that his Majesty would personally receive a deputation desirous of urging the early summoning of Parliament to vote money for the provision of work for the unemployed. He is commanded by the King to say that it would be contrary to precedent to receive a deputation, but that, in order that the important matter contained in the memorial should receive proper attention from the King's responsible advisers, his Majesty has directed that the petition be sent to the Home Secretary. At a conference convened by the London Trades Council on Saturday resolutions were passed in favour of the formation of a central and local workers' committees to organize the agitation of the unemployed in the metropolitan area.

EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Commonwealth Premier, replying to a deputation last week, stated that the question of granting bonuses in order to initiate new agricultural and manufacturing industries, and the readjustment of the tariff, would occupy the first place in the attention of the Government. Our Sydney Correspondent says that public feeling in Australia is alarmed by statements that "General" Booth's scheme only contemplates the sending to Australia of the unemployed and needy.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt.—President Roosvelt has returned to Washington from Oyster Bay. On the 18th inst., he will start upon a tour through the Southern States.

American Cables to the Far East.—The Commercial Pacific Cable Company has secured concessions which will enable it to establish direct telegraphic communication with China and Japan.

FOREIGN.

Japan.—The Russo-Japanese Peace Treaty was passed by the Privy Council in Tokio, on Wednesday.—A group of British capitalists has agreed to advance a sum of £1,000,000 to the Kansai Railway at 92, with interest at the rate of 4 1-2 per cent.—Preparations are being made to welcome the British China Squadron on its visit to Yokohama this month.

Russia.—M. Witte has been raised to the rank of Count, and spent Friday, with the Tsar.—A Correspondent at Erivan reported fighting there between Tartars and Armenians on Sunday afternoon.—It is announced from Paris that a Russian loan of 72 millions is under consideration.

Sweden and Norway.—The Special Committee of the Norwegian Storthing has decided by 12 votes to six to recommend Parliament to adopt the Government Bill embodying the Karlstad Agreement.—The extraordinary session of the Swedish Riksdag, summoned to deal with the question of the dissolution of the union with Norway, was opened on Monday by the Prime Minister M. Lundeberg, in the name of the King. The Government submitted the Karlstad Convention, and requested that the Riksdag should authorise them to conclude the convention on condition that it was also adopted by Norway.—The Riksdag decided to refer the Government proposal to a special committee.

The Anglo-Japanese Treaty.—The treaty is heartily welcomed by the Japanese Press, and the Japanese statesmen Count Okuma and Baron Komura agree in expressing the opinion that its effect, like its intention, will be purely pacific.—Our Tokio Correspondent says that the Japanese Press generally ascribes to Germany hostile feeling to the new Alliance, and a desire to organise a counter-coalition but nothing effective in that line is considered possible, inasmuch as France is most unlikely to co-operate in such a combination.—A St. Petersburg Correspondent last week said that the official view of the treaty was that time patience and goodwill on the party of Russia and Great Britain would overcome apprehensions and pave the way to an understanding between the two countries regarding their respective interests in Asia. He added that Russia did not dream of a forward policy in Persia. There was a significant cessation of advocacy of anglalliance with Germany.—The "Novoe Vremya" of St. Petersburg has since published an article, which a St. Petersburg Correspondent believes to reflect the view of high official circles, suggesting that Russia may accept the attitude and aims of the Alliance so far as relates to the maintenance of the "status quo" in China.

The Morocco Question.—The Franco-German Agreement with regard to Morocco was signed in Paris last week. The text of the draft programme of the proposed conference has been telegraphed from Madrid by the correspondent of the "Temps." It consists of four clauses. The first relates to police organization, which is proposed to be settled outside the frontier regions by international agreement, and within those regions by France and Morocco exclusively. Clause II. suggests financial reform through the establishment of a State bank. Clause III. proposes investigation as to a better result of taxation and the creation of new revenues and Clause IV. lays down the principles that the Mogheen should engage not to pledge any of the public services for the benefit of private interests, and that public works shall be tendered for without distinction of nationality.

Court and Personal.—The King on Saturday opened the new Victoria-bridge, erected across the river Dee at Marr Lodge by the Duke of Fife.—The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his three elder children, arrived in London, on Tuesday morning from Balliater.—The Princess of Wales on Saturday visited Portsmouth to inspect the accommodation provided for the Prince and herself on board H.M.S. Renown for their forthcoming visit to India.—Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, on Saturday unveiled at Blackburn a marble statue of Queen Victoria, and afterwards opened two cottage homes belonging to the East Lancashire Regiment at Burnley.

Ecclesiastical.—The Church Congress was opened at Weymouth on Tuesday. The President, the Bishop of Salisbury, in his opening address, urged the need of loyalty and effort on the part of all members of the Church to do their best, and make the best of themselves, in its cause. While recognizing various signs of progress during the past half-century, he laid stress on the Church's powers of adaptation, and held that the exercise of such powers in regard to forms of worship was most reasonable. At the same time, any changes or revisons in the Prayer-book should only be made by authority.

Obituary.—Sir Donald Stewart, Sir W. Shelford, Sir William Wharton, M. J. M. de Heredia, Sir G. Berkeley, Major R. A. Clement, Sir F. Cleve, Canon C. Frere, Sir J. Groves, Mr. H. W. B. Harrison Dr. A. H. Japp, the Rev. J. M. Jones, Mr. G. E. Pembleton, Colonel A. J. Poole, C.B., Sir W. Willis, Canon F. C. Woodhouse and Mr. Ellis Yarnall.—"Times."

If you have been very ill, and are not recovering as fast as you expected, Ayer's Sarsaparilla will make your blood pure and will give you strength and energy.

Mrs. M. McShane, Hobart, sends this letter, with her photograph:

"After recovering from a long attack of typhoid fever I suffered from a poor appetite and great depression, and was so weak I could hardly walk. Having seen

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

advertised as such a good blood purifier and general tonic, I thought I would try it. I did so, and soon my old strength came back, my appetite returned, and before I had finished the second bottle I could do all my work just as well as before."

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Preparedby Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

AYER'S PILLS, the best family laxatives.

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE

(Concluded from page 4.)

The Paris correspondent of the "Berliner Tegeblatt" persists in his frank analysis of the situation and telegraphs to-day :—Those who may have believed that satisfaction (as the issue of the negotiations) would lead to any declarations of friendliness towards Germany in the Press have been very greatly mistaken, just as those are mistaken who think that France will now incontinently hasten to forgive the last three months and that she is ready for close co-operation with Germany. The damage which has been wrought by the Morocco affair can only gradually be required, and all impatient hopes must end in fresh disappointment.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung manifestly thinks that some explanation is still required for the suddenness of Germany's initiative at Tangier and Fez after German diplomacy had at first regarded the question solely from the political point and view and had not found that any objection could be taken to the action of France. The explanation now vouchsafed is that German commerce and industry had their attention drawn to Morocco as one of the few remaining fields of enterprise like China and Turkey, where the open door had not yet been closed.

The North-German Gazette, is an optimistic vein, summarises the result of the Paris negotiations as follows :—

The endeavours of the two Powers have thus succeeded in establishing a basis for further action, the immediate object of which must be to submit the draft of their programme for acceptance by the Sultan of Morocco and by the Powers which signed the Madrid agreement or were consenting parties to that instrument.

THE STATE OF RUSSIA.

M WITTE'S REWARD.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 30 (Reuter)—The Emperor sent the following telegram to M. Witte on Sept. 29 I congratulate you upon your return from Washington after having brilliantly carried out my mandate, of the utmost importance to the State. I invite you to see me on Friday on board the yacht Pole Star at Bjoerkoesund. The yacht Strela will be placed at your disposal in conformity with my orders.—Nicholas.

The Strela arrived at Bjoerkoesund at half past four yesterday afternoon, when their Majesties were ashore. At half-past six, on their return to the Pole Star, a boat was immediately sent to fetch M. Witte. He was received by his Majesty, to whom he presented his report. The Czar afterwards conferred the title of Count upon him and at dinner drank to his health.

Count Witte was invited to lunch on board the Pole Star to-day, after which he left on board the yacht Strela to return to St. Petersburg, where he arrived in the course of the day.

M WITTE AND THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Berlin, Sept. 29.—A well-known special correspondent of the "National Zeitung has had an interview in St. Petersburg with M. Witte, who expressed himself in enthusiastic terms on the subject of his recent reception by the German Emperor at Rominten. M. Witte repeated to the correspondent, the following words which were addressed to him by the Emperor William :—

"I am paying you the same honours as I would pay to a crowned head. What you have done is extraordinary, and I congratulate Russia upon the possession of such a man. If monarchs had many such faithful servants people would have a better opinion of monarchy.

But (Oct. 2) the Berlin correspondent of the Times states that an unfortunate accident has happened to the National Zeitung, and it has been obliged to announce that it was mistaken in assuming that what Count Witte was reported by its correspondent as St. Petersburg to the question of proportional representations, the Right thinks that 13 of the members are opposed to it, and the Left put the figures at 150. Although the elections have been influenced by the Union Question, that of representation has been the predominant factor in the elections.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Oct. 6.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut-Col C G F Fegan, B
Major M A Tighe B
Mr C T Williams, B Cov
Mr S W Owen, B
Mr D Birrell, B
Mr A J L Grimes, B
Mr I D F Campbell, B
Mr G F Keatinge, Bo Cov
Lieut-Col O C Armstrong, D S O, 14 Jat Lrs, A A G I
Lieut-Col J H Young, S T C
Major A B Sangster, 104 Rifles
Major G H Boisragon, V C, 5 G R
Major W H Orr, I M S
Capt A K Hudson, 17 Cav
Lieut P E Bradley, attached Somerset Light Inf
Lieut D Dudley, attached Shropshire Light Inf
Lieut K D Ames, attached Bedfordshire Regt

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr R T Greer, O S I, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr G P Andrew, B Cov, 14 days extraordinary leave
Sir L W Dane, K C I E, C S I, B Cov, 3 days' deputation
Mr W H Michael, B Cov, furl to Nov 9, 1905
Mr R F Russell, B 10 days' furl
Mr H Whitby-Smith, B 14 days' furl
Mr C E O'Shea, B 3 mo extraordinary, leave on M C
Mr F du P Oldfield, M Cov, furl to Jan 7, 1906
Mr C A H Cronmelin, Bo
Major J C Keown, 123 Rifles, to Dec 27, 1905
Capt W G Richards, I M S, 2 mo M C
Capt J D'Oyly, 119 Inf, 1 mo M C
Capt C C Newnham, 5 Cav till Nov 30, 1905
Capt P S F Claridge, 28 Cav, 3 mo M C
Mr G P Andrew, B Cov, 14 days extraordinary leave
Sir L W Dane, K C I E, C S I, B Cov, 3 days' deputation
Mr W H Michael, B Cov, furl to Nov 9, 1905
Mr R F Russell, B 10 days' furl
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Mr C E O'Shea, B 3 mo extraordinary, leave on M C
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Mr C A H Cronmelin, Bo
Major J C Keown, 123 Rifles, to Dec 27, 1905
Capt W G Richards, I M S, 2 mo M C
Capt J D'Oyly, 119 Inf, 1 mo M C
Capt C C Newnham, 5 Cav till Nov 30, 1905
Capt P S F Claridge, 28 Cav, 3 mo M C
Lieut E C C Maunsell I M S 3 mo M C
Lieut B A Moberley 56 Inf to Jan 22 1906
Lieut HB Nutting attached Royal Welsh Fusiliers to date of arrival by transport.
Lieut H C Kay 8 Cav 2 mo
Lieut W C Reid 32 Lrs 5 mo M C
Lieut E S Hancock 90 Punj 3 mo M C
Lieut A C C Rogers 64 Prs 3 mo M C
Lieut T H Stainton 119 Inf 3 mo M C
Lieut T A Davis East Surrep Regt 2 mo M C
Lieut R S Whitchurch, 95 Inf 6 mo M C.
Second Lieut A H Burn Unattached List to date of arrival by transport.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major L Impey, B
Capt J Fisher, D S O, I M S, B
Capt C A Lane, I M S, B
Capt S G Knox, B
Capt D L R Lorimer, B
Mr E A De Brett, B Cov
Mr G P Andrew, B Cov
Mr J S C Davis, B Cov
Mr A T A Shaw, B Cov
Mr F E Lyall, B Cov
Mr J Desjardeens, B Cov
Mr W H Michael, B Cov
Mr H L P Walsh, B
Mr L Tomkins, B
Mr F W Carne, B
Mr C W Peake, B
Mr E S Carr, B
Mr H R Rylands, B
Mr R F Russell, B
Mr H W Gedber, B
Mr C C Lees, B
Mr D P Copeland, B
Mr H Godvin-Austen, B
Mr H Whitby-Smith, B
Mr W M Sheree, B
Mr W H O Neill, B
Major P C Gabbett, I M S, M
Mr F du P Oldfield, M Cov
Mr F Fawcett, M
Mr R C Brown, Bo Cov
Mr H L Painter, Bo Cov
Mr C A R Grommelin, Bo
Miss E Gorkery, Bo
Major-Gen Sir G T Pretyman, K C M G, C B, R A
Major-Gen Sir E G Barrow, K C B, I A
Col E Glennie, R E
Lieut-Col N S Ogilvie, R A
Lieut-Col W G P Alpin, I M S
Lieut-Col F H Hanoock, 87 Punj
Lieut-Col H Brander, C B, 32 Sikh Prs
Lieut-Col W G Walker, V C, 1-4 G R
Major J J Brewin, R E
Major A C Williams, S T C
Broves Major V R Brooke, D S O, 9 Lrs, A D-C to Commander-in-Chief
Major G H Boisragon, V C, 5 G R
Major G R de H Smith, 39 G H
Major F de B Young, 6 Cav
Major F G H Davies Guides
Major H C Whiffin, 13 Lrs
Major F C Logan-Home, 28 Cav
Major G B Hodson, D S O Guides
Major F J H Wynch, 37 Dogras
Mrjor H J Thacker, S T C
Major A S Begbie, 16 Rajpoots
Major K J Buchanan, 54 Sikhs
Major F T C Hughes, 43 Inf
Major A R Braid, R A
Capt L J Chapman, R A
Capt J H Doveton, 16 Cav
Capt A F Henderson, 27 Lt Cav
Capt A C Edwardes, 102 Gren
Capt G A Strahan, 89 Punj
Capt H J Fagan, 63 Inf
Capt B R Nicholl, 2-2 G R
Capt A Hewlett, 39 C I H.
Capt F S Keen, 45 Sikhs
Capt E R B Murray, 89 Punj
Capt J B Bell,—Rajpoots
Capt E B C Boddam, 2-5 G R
Capt W H Cazaly, I M S
Lieut C H Mowbray, 116 Inf
Lieut E C Kensington, 130 Baluochis
Lieut G Henderson, 38 C I R
Lieut J C Hathornthwaite, 121 Prs
Lieut W L S Meiklejohn, 105 Prs
Lieut G Hewett, 48 Prs
Lieut H Butler, Guides
Lieut F S Hore, 52 Sikh Prs
Lieut F E W Baldwin, 121 Prs
Lieut M A Simonds, 7 Hariana Lrs
Lieut G H Young, 28 Dogras
Lieut E H Molesworth, R E
Lieut M E Rae, 81 Prs
Lieut F G Gillies, 33 Cav
Lieut M A R Bell, 54 Sikhs
Lieut H W Rowlandson, 82 Punj
Lieut C R Sandys, S T C
Lieut G E C Underhill, 62 Punj
Second Lieut P T Etherton, 30 Moplah R
Chief Engineer R Walker R I M
Assistant Engineer W G Nicholas, R I M
Senior Nursing Sister Miss C L Cousins, Q A M N S I

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague Attacks	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	1	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Comerkhadi and Dongri ...	1	1	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Panaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	1	1	7
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi ...	1	0	1
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	1	1	13
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	1	6
G Mahim and Worli ...	0	0	6
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

KING OR PRESIDENT?

Confronted with unexpected difficulties in getting a sovereign to rule over her, it is perhaps not unnatural that Norway should give more than a passing thought to the prospect of having to set up a republic. The wonder is that such a course was not forced upon Bulgaria and upon Greece. Bulgaria sought the sovereignty of practically every royal Prince in Europe, and the plight of Greece was even more remarkable. By 20,000 votes out of 24,000 they elected the Duke Edinburg their King, but the British Parliament would have none of it. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg would have accepted the crown but not as they wanted merely until his nephew, the Prince of Coburg-Cobary, should come of age. The Duc d'Aumale and the King of Portugal, the then Lord Stanley and Sir George Grey were also among the unresponsive desirables. It was almost as a last thought that the present ruler was offered and accepted the throne.

EUROPE A REPUBLIC.

Had not a Jesuit fanatic let out the life of Henry the Fourth of France, Europe would have heard, centuries ago a good deal of republics. According to Sully, this greatest, but above all the most essentially French of all the Kings of France, intended to make the whole of Europe a vast federal republic Russia and Turkey as not exclusively European, were to be excluded. All else were to come under a scheme which would have divided the Continent into fifteen independent states, some of them monarchies, some of them commonwealths with a permanent council of commissioners from all the states, and an elective emperor as president. This was the scheme of a sixteenth and seventeenth century Cecil Rhodes. The latter dreamed of a fusion of the British and American peoples, with a joint federal parliament, sitting five years in Washington and five years in London. The assassin's knife nipped in the bud Henry's larger project.

SECRETS OF THE SAVAGE.

When Lord Wolseley, during the Ashanti war, crossed the Prah, he found a white cord stretched from tree to tree along his route. It was a native fetish, copied from the British telegraph wire which they believed to possess some sovereign magic virtue for us. But if we mystify the savage, he is not less successful in preserving his secrets from us. No man can understand how it happens that with such marvellous celerity the news of the German reverse in South-West Africa has travelled across the whole of South Africa, causing restlessness among all the tribes. This is one of the mysteries of savage life. During the South African war, except where the telegraph was in operation, native news was always days ahead of official. The relief of Mafeking is said to have been known next day in Zululand, and also seven hundred miles away in the heart of Cape Colony. Signals by fire and drum messages conveyed by runners, or cried from hilltop to hilltop, do not explain speed such as this.

RAILWAY CHAMPIONS.

Who are the Railway champions of Europe—champions in the sense of possessing the greatest mileage? Germany. She has, according to an official document just published, 24,089 miles, and is followed by Russia with 33,286 miles; France, 23,206; Austria-Hungary, 24,201, the United Kingdom, 22,592; Italy, 10,025; Spain, 8056; Sweden and Norway, 7736. Needless to say, America leads the way considerably for continent. She possesses a mileage of 270,386, against the 187,770 of Europe, the 40,502 of Asia, the 15,949 of Africa, and the 15,702 of Australasia. Altogether the world possesses 537,105 miles of railroad, which represents in hard cash £8,000,000,000, their total value. If Europe does not top the scale in point of miles covered with her iron network, the value of her systems is immense—£4,400,000,000. There are in existence 150,000 locomotives, 225,000 coaches for passengers and 3,000,000 trucks of various sorts for freight. "Electrifying" will make a big difference to those figures within the next five years.

WHO IS THOROLD.

The remarkable telegram sent by the mother of John Oliver Hobbes to "the Pope, Stop the War, Richards must have created some consternation at the Vatican. The telegram must have been as surprising as that in which a certain Australian official essayed to report to headquarters the fact that a boy, picking up a stone to throw at a crow, had found it to be a nugget of pure gold. In his anxiety to make known the find of gold, he sent off his message, Boy picked up a stone to throw at a crow, and nothing more. The perplexed official to whom it was addressed could think of nothing better than the reply What happened to the crow? But the richest thing in telegrams was that received by Mr. Chamberlain at the Colonial Office from a South African mayor, whom a newly-arrived military governor had locked up for drunkenness. The indignant mayor broke out, rushed off and cabled, Man here calling himself Thorold says I am drunk. Who is Thorold? Wire immediately to avoid bloodshed. For Mr. Chamberlain's reply the world must still wait.

TOO GOOD.

Another good man and grateful has this week willed wealth to a faithful servant. And yet the domestic servant problem remains acute, we are told. The pick of the families come from the country into the overcrowded towns of suburbs, while hundreds of households need good servants and cannot get them. The faithful slave of the family exists now mainly on the stage or in novels. Yet faithful service is not to be despised from the point of view of profits accruing. A couple of years ago a butler received £30,000 under his master's will, and though that amount is of course, exceptional there are dozens of cases every year in which domestics come in for handsome recognition in their employers' wills. Every question has two aspects, and the priceless servant may become an infliction. One such was called to give evidence in an action which had his master as plaintiff. Thirty years he told the court, he had been in this one situation and everybody thought this was wonderful. Sir James Stephen congratulated the plaintiff upon the circumstance. Well, m'lord, was the reply for the first ten years there never was a better servant; in the second he became a confidential but inquisitive friend and since then he has been a not quite unbearable master.

MARS AHOY.

A scientist versed in controversy has laid it down as incontrovertible that where men of science traverse the dicta of a contemporary upon a subject of which he has made a special study, the critics are always wrong. If that be so, then Professor Lowell and his coadjutors in Arizona are right; Mars's canals are canals, and his critics are in the wrong when they laugh at the statement. Anxiously and long Mr. Lowell has been engaged upon this problem and has seen signs and wonders. He did not have the fortune to receive a message from the planet; that was reserved for the glory of Mr. Nikola Tesla, of whose reported message, however, scientists in this country were wicked enough to say Moonshine! The message has not been repeated and Mr. Tesla seems to have forgotten all about the matter. Notso Mr. Lowell,

A LIGHT SURPRISES.

To him it was given to discover a great light radiating from the planet for nearly an hour and a half. That was his signal. It seemed to be the Martian reproduction of a terrestrial scheme promulgated in the seventies. We were to turn off and on the lights of London. That we were told, would infallibly attract the attention of Mars, and be accepted as a signal. But Mr. Lowell's great light—what of that? A signal he and his school say. M. Flammarion, however, laughs at the notion and tells us that the flash-light signal was nothing more than the sunlight glinting on a cloud floating high in the atmosphere of mars. If these cannals be signals to us they must be something bigger than ever the mind of terrestrial man has conceived for to enable us to see anything on the surface of the red planet it must be two hundred times the size of St. Paul's Cathedral or if a flag were used one of the size of Ireland for again in the case of a light a flame big enough to envelope the whole of London. Meanwhile we lack evidence that there exists a sentiment being in Mars to make us a signal.

THROUGH HELL TO HEAVEN.

The Germans in East Africa not the first to meet natives believing themselves bullet-proof. When the many prove vulnerable, then comes the awkward hour of the preacher. One willy Orientalist got over the difficulty in a manner already recalled in this column. He placed a living accomplice beneath the ground with a breathing-tube protruding upwards from his coffin. The hidden one was made to answer the inquiries of the doubter who wish to ask questions of the slain in Paradise. And then that cautious ruler lest the illusion should perish built in the man who had assisted him. The oriental however is ready enough to sacrifice this life for that which his teachers promise await him. There follows after dear Paradise, with a place beneath the throne of heaven, fruit from the Tree of Happiness wine—forbidden in this existence—and milk and honey and houris more lovely than ever man saw created, not of clay but of pure musk and eternally youthful.

THE BRUTAL TRUTH.

The Dervishes have a shocking ordeal through which the faithful mass pass to be tried. They must be believed that they are impervious to pain. They come, then, on the occasion of the Dzah to the place of trial, raving from the effects of hashish, crushing and eating live serpents, gashing themselves with knives, piercing their flesh with daggers or spears, eating glass and fire. The elect lie upon the ground, close together as they can be placed, in due season come their sheikh, astride a horse to ride over the prostrate figures. The recumbent wretches bear the weight of horse and rider. There is no deception; no playing of the horse's hoof between the bodies. Each step it takes lands it upon the frame of a living man, mangling and crushing it. The dead are secretly buried, the injured carried away for treatment. But all are supposed to have borne the trial without hurt or pain.

Worry and Anxiety

almost inevitably lead to a weakened and impoverished condition of the nervous systems These are forms of mental and nervous fatigue, and indicate that the nervous system is unequal to the demands made upon it by business responsibilities, social obligations, or professional duties. Such feelings give urgent and emphatic warning that the entire nervous system has become enfeebled, either as a consequence of nervous overstrain or owing to imperfect nutrition, resulting from physical illness or disorder.

Nervous Debility

of which worry and anxiety are such distressing symptoms, demands special treatment the nature of which is easily understood. If the body be weak it shows that fitting nourishment is required, and the same is equally true if the nervous system be weakened. It needs proper nutrition.

But how seldom the exhausted nervous system receives the right treatment. In many cases stimulants are resorted to, which give merely fictitious and temporary strength to the nerves, but actually leave them more weakened and worn out than before. If the nervous system be exhausted it really requires a remedy that will assist the nervous system to assimilate nourishment from the ordinary food, and will at the same time supply the vital nerve elements which are lost under the strain of overwork. Such a remedy is found in

Bishop's Tonules

A Nerve Nutrient not a Stimulant.

Bishop's Tonules are a thoroughly scientific preparation, free from harmful drugs and act directly upon the nerves, improving their nutrition, building up the worn away tissues, and restoring the impoverished nervous system to full health and vigour.

To understand how and why Bishop's Tonules do this it must be borne in mind that in nervous disorders generally the nerve and brain-substance is worn away faster than it can be replaced. The nerves also lack the power to extract from the food taken the elements which they have lost, and until they can do this there can be no improvement in their exhausted condition.

The principal of these nervous disorders are as follows: Nervous and General Debility or Impaired Vitality, indicated by Lassitude, Fatigue, Want of Mental and Physical Energy, Weakened Will Power, Inability for Sustained Mental Effort, Irritability and Brain Fag, Nervous Exhaustion, Indecision and Lack of Confidence and "Pluck," Mental Depression, Worry and Anxiety, Forebodings, Morbidity and Melancholy, Neurasthenia, or a worn-out condition of the Nervous System generally, characterised by Headache, Vertigo, Muscular and Nervous Prostration, and Diminished Mental Powers.

There is no pretence that Bishop's Tonules do anything magical or extraordinary They simply supply those elements that are lacking, and supply them in such a form that they can be taken up easily and naturally by the nerves. Hence it is only reasonable to expect nerve restoration where they are used.

Obviously this takes time, just as an ill-nourished body cannot be built up in a day; but the result of a continued course of treatment by Bishop's Tonules will be the restoration of the nervous system to perfect health and strength.

The effects of the Tonule treatment may not be apparent immediately, but after a short time there is an improvement in the appetite, the assimilation of food is promoted, the liver stimulated, and the flow of bile increased. The various organs of the body all show improved activity and the building up of the tissues is hastened. The eyes grow brighter and the complexion more healthy. There is a tendency for thin subjects to gain flesh, while soft and flabby flesh becomes firm. In addition to all these evidences of the power of Bishop's Tonules, the symptoms of nervous debility and exhaustion gradually disappear, and it is only a question of time as to how long it will take for the whole nervous system to be restored to full strength.

Bishop's Tonules

A Fortnight's Treatment 2/9.

A letter has just been received from a gentleman in Hampshire in the following terms:—"I have now gone through a fortnight's course of Bishop's Tonules with great benefit. I was suffering from nevousness and depression, and these have almost disappeared, especially the latter. I took one Tonule with each of my three meals."

Bishop's Tonules are supplied in vials containing a fortnight's treatment, made by Alfred Bishop (Limited), Spelman-street, Mile End New Town, London, supplies may be obtained from your chemist or drug store for 2s. 9d. Alfred Bishop (Limited) are Manufacturing Chemists only, and have but one address.

Note There are two points we wish specially to emphasise. One is that it is supremely unwise to delay commencing the treatment with Bishop's Tonules if you recognise that you are suffering from nervous overstrain or nervous or brain exhaustion. Your condition will become worse, and you may have a serious breakdown as a result of your neglect. The other point is that Alfred Bishop are always pleased to give further information to any requiring it.

A WELL-KNOWN PHYSICIAN AND SPECIALIST

gave the undermentioned prescription to a lady suffering from nervous disorder and affection of the skin, caused by indigestion:—She should drink

BARLEY WATER

at her meals, made from

Robinson's PATENT BARLEY "A FINE POWDER"

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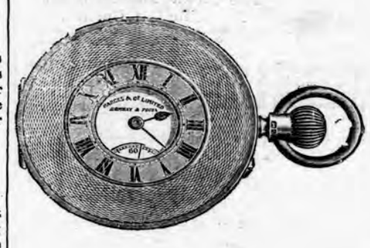

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Extract from the "Gazette Medicale," 1875

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